THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] SATURDAY, 20 JULY, 1833. [NO. 2259.

BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE.

ON THURSDAY next, the 25th Instant, will be performed,

IN THREE ACTS,

Kenney's much Admired Farce

OF,

LOVE, LAW, and PHYSIC,

To Conclude with,

THE RENDEZVOUS.

Tickets and Places may be had at the Theatre on Wednesday the 24th., and Thursday the 25th Instant.

Pit.....	5	Upper Boxes.	3
Boxes.....	6	Gallery.....	2

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattles, Rights and Credits of PETAMBERDASS VIRZDASS, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to BHOYDASS VIRZDASS, Brother of the said Deceased; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 11th day of July, 1833.

J. P. LARKINS,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર પીતાંબરદાશ વીરજદાશ શ્રી
સુંબળજી ડીનકુ રેવેરાશી હતો તેની
સ્થવે માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનામુ
લેખા રાકુ શ્રી સુંબળજી નીજુબીકેટરની
શ્રુપ્પરી મુ ફોરટમો એ મરનારનો લાઇ
લાઇંદાશ વીરજદાશે અરજ કીધેછે જે
મરને મલે એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો જેકો
જ એનાં બાબશતા હોએ તેનાએને જા
હેર થાએ તા ૧૧ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૩
જે પી લારકીનશ
વકીલ.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods, Chattles, Rights and Credits of E. ELWALL, late an Ensign in the Military Service of the Honorable the United Compay of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to MUCCANDJEE GOZER SETT, and SADASEW MUCCANDJEE, ATMARAM MUCCANDJEE, and CRUSTNA MUCCANDJEE GOZER SETT, Sons and creditors on the Estate and Effects of the said deceased; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 11th day of July, 1833.

J. P. LARKINS,
PROCTOR.

THE Acting Paymaster of the 4th, (or Queen's Own) Light Dragoons, will receive sealed tenders (post paid,) until the morning of the 5th Proximo, for a Bill or Bills at 21 day's sight on MESSRS. CHARLES HOPKINSON, BARTON AND CO. Army Agents, Regent Street, London, for £ 220, or thereabouts.—The bidding to be in Poona Rupees, and for sums of not less than £ 50 each

F. D. DALY, *Captain,*
Actg. Pay Mr. 4th Lt. Dragoons.

Kirkee, 11th July, 1833.

ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

NOTICE—For the information of those persons, Citizens of the United States of America.—WILLIAM CARROL, Merchant and Ship Agent at the Island of St. Helena, hath been appointed by the President of the United States of America at the City of Washington, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1831, under the Hand and Official Seal of the Secretary of State of the United States of America, as CONSULAR COMMERCIAL AGENT for that Island, with all the privileges and authorities of right, appertaining to that appointment.

WILLIAM CARROL begs also to inform Captains of Ships calling at St. Helena, that they may be furnished with whatever they can possibly require at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the "INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY", established in CALCUTTA in 1788, and they will be happy to grant Policies on the usual terms.

GISBORNE, MENZIES AND CO.

Rampart Row, 8th July, 1833.

ON SALE—Sherry Wine of superior quality, in cases of 3 dozen. Rupees 16 per dozen.—Apply to D. GIBB AND CO. *Dady's Buildings, No. 4.*

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the "Indemnity Insurance Office" of Calcutta, are authorized to grant Policies payable in Bombay, Calcutta, or London.

Messrs GILMORE AND CO. are the Secretaries for the Office in Calcutta.

McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 20th July, 1833.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the "Alliance Insurance office" of Calcutta, are authorized to grant policies payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Canton or London.

Messrs SHEDDEN AND CO. Sec's. in Calcutta.
" RUSSELL AND CO. Agents in Canton.
" COCKERELL AND CO. Do. in London.

McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 20th July, 1833.

ON Wednesday next, the 24th Instant, MESSRS. FRITH BOMANJEE & CO.—will sell by public auction at their Rooms, the following goods:—A variety of Hardware, sundry Fire Stoves, Fenders, and Fire Irons, 72 Kegs of Yellow Paint, Whitney Blankets; Purple, White, Green, and Yellow Cloth, Shawl Cloth, Bengal Hood Hides, Superfine Welsh Flannel, Damaged Hats, and a variety of other articles.

AT NOON,

Any Cattle or Carriages, that may offer.

ON Wednesday next, 24th Inst. Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE & CO. will sell by public auction, a variety of handsome and useful articles of Plate and Plated Ware, the property of the late Lieut. Col. Moor, Artillery, consisting of Spoons, Forks, Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, a handsome Eight day clock, Hookah, and Snakes.

A handsome London built Carriage and Harness, and a Bengal built Shigrampo. These latter will be put up at Noon.

NOTICE.

ON Friday next, the 26th Instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Briscoe Lodge, Colabah, the Household Furniture and Property of the late Lieut. Colonel Pearson, consisting of a small selection of Plate, Handsome Plated Curry Dishes, with Heaters, Pedestal Branch shades with Rich silver edges, Liquor and Cruet Frames, Tea and Coffee Pots, Dinner an' Dessert services, the usual assortment of Glass ware, Vase Lamps, Dining, Card, and Sofa Tables, Couches, Chairs, Large and Small cots, with bedding, a Cheval Glass, Portable Book-cases, Knives and Forks, Cooking Utensils; a valuable collection of Books, comprizing an Encyclopædia Brittanica (the latest edition) handsomely bound in Russia, Constable's Miscellany, Oriental Herald, Waverly Novels, and many valuable and interesting works; a new Lady's saddle, a Ditto Military saddle, with second-hand Hunting and Military ditto; Pair of double barrel'd Pistols in case, by Carter: At noon, they will sell—A neat London built Stanhope by Hancock, a Barouche, and Harness, a pair of Bay Carriage Horses, a stylish Grey charger, a set of Capital Buggy Harness and a Palanquin; and at 1. P. M. a very superior full toned *Patent* Square Piano Forte, by Broadwood, upon an improved principle with metal sounding bo ard, spare strings, Cover and wooden Case, built to express order for the Climate, and is in the highest order possible, also an English Mahogany music stool. The property may be viewed between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. on Wednesday next, the 24th Inst. and following days.

Nesbit Lane, 20th July, 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of MESSRS. FRITH BOMANJEE & CO.—The following superior Wines, imported per *Hero*:—

Schloss Jahonnisberger Tafel Wein, Vintage 1818, per Doz.....	Rs.	25
Reingaver Wein, Vintage 1819.....		25

ALSO,

A few Dozens of very superior Old French Cogniac, at.....	Rs.	22 per do.

AND,

Graham's superior Geneva, at Rs. 20 per do.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE, only Brother and sole Executor of the late NASSERWANJEE EDULJEE, of Bombay, Parsee, Carpenter, deceased, having obtained from the Honorable the Supreme Court, Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said Deceased, begs to notify to all persons indebted to the said deceased forthwith to pay the amount of their respectives debts to him as such Executor; and likewise to make known to him, as such Executor, all Claims which they may have against the said deceased, within the period of two months from the date hereof.

Bombay, 20th July, 1833.

SALE by Auction—BECK & CO. on Tuesday next, 23rd inst., will put up for public auction, among other goods, the undermentioned articles. viz:—Piece Goods, consisting of fine and coarse Russia Duck, Senna and Long Cloths, Jean, Dimity, Brown Nankeens, Black Silk for Ladies Dresses, Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs, Woolen and Cotton Socks and Stockings, Fancy Waistcoating, &c., Europe Cotton Umbrellas, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Dressing-cases of sorts, Windsor Soap, Comfits of sorts, Bengal Ghoracco or Hooka Tobacco in Kegs, about 50 Dozens of Ripe Hodgson's, and 70 Dozens of Bass' Beer, sundry Wines and Liquors, various articles of useful Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. if not previously sold, a neat and serviceable Buggy with a set of Harness, two Buggy Horses, parted with for no facult whatever, and any other cattle that may offer.

Forbes Street, 20th July, 1833.

LEITH SHERRY.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR BURN AND CO.—A few Hhds. and 6 dozen Cases of the above highly esteemed wine, from Messrs. COCKBURN AND CO. of Leith, 500 Rs. per Hhd. and 24 Rs. per Doz.

ALSO,

Very superior Golden Sherry, from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell, of Edinburgh, in 6 dozen Cases, at 24 Rs. per Dozen.

Brown's Cantanac Claret, in 1 and 3 do. do. at 20 Rs. per do.

Do Sauterne and Barsac, in 1 do. do. at 16 Rs. per do.

Scheidam Gin, imported direct, in Case and Carboys. Terms Cash.

TO MESSES AND OTHERS.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR BURN AND CO.—A recently imported Cargo of Light French Claret, consisting of St. JULIEN, St. ESTEPH &c. at 8 Rs. per Dozen in quantities of not less than 25 Dozen. Terms Cash.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR BURN, and Co.

Brown's Cantenac Claret in 1 and 3 doz. Cases, Rupees.....	20	per dozen.	
Sauterne and Barsac, 1 ..	16	"	"
Muscatel ..... 1 ..	20	"	"
Epernay Champaigne, 1 & 2,	35	"	"

Scheidam Gin in Cases and Carboys.

ALSO,

A few Hhds. and 6 dozen cases of Sherry of excellent quality, from Messrs. Cockburn and Co. of Leith, and Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell of Edinburgh.

Church Lane, 20th July, 1833.

ON Sale.—Sherry Wine of Superior quality, in cases of 3 dozen each, at Rupees 16 per dozen.

Also.—A few Pipes of fine Lisbon Wine, at Rupees 400 per Pipe. Apply to McGREGOR EDMOND and CO.

Bombay, 20th July, 1833.

ON Sale at the Godowns of McGREGOR EDMOND and CO.—Patent Filterers, received per Ship "*Hero,*" from the Inventors and Patentees, Messrs YRIGOYTE and WILLIAMS, of London.

Bombay, 20th July, 1833.

WINES, &c. FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN AND CO. of London, viz:—

Claret in pints (imported per *Victory*) 1st growth,	15	Rs. per doz.	
Ditto..Ditto, 2d do....	10	.....	ditto.
Pale Sherry of superior quality (Quarts).....	24	.....	ditto.
Cogniac Brandy,.....	15	.....	ditto.
Geneva of Superior quality (Quarts).....	12	.....	ditto.
Whiskey.....	18	.....	ditto.
Ditto in Pints.....	10	.....	ditto.

Bombay, 20th July, 1833.

SUPERIOR Port, from MESSRS. J. COCKBURN AND CO. of London, on sale at the Godowns of Mr. GREY.

Quarts.....22	Rs.	per dozen.
Pints.....12	do.	per do.

Rampart Row, 20th, July 1833.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO., the following Wines:—

Sherry Wine, from Pitman Hullock and Co. in half Chests, at	Rs.	20	per Dozen.
Ditto.....do. in Quarter do. at.....	Rs.	20	do. do.
Ditto, from Charles Bell, in half Chests, at	Rs.	18	do. do.
Ditto. do. do. in Pints, in cases of 6 doz. each.....	Rs.	12	do. do. Pints.
Ditto in Butts of 120 Gallons each, and Hhds.	Rs.	600	do. Hhd.

London Particular Madeira in Pipes.

Dady's Building's, 20th July, 1833.

FOR SALE,

AT Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO. fine Double and Single barrelled Guns, well fitted up in Mahogany Cases, with complete apparatus, &c., by THOMAS J. MORTIMER, St. James' Street. Prices reduced.

Dady's Buildings, Forbes Street, 20th July, 1833.

"GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET."

EX "*La Balguerie,*" from Bordeaux, shipped by the Proprietors. To be had at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and CO. in one dozen cases. Terms cash; price 25 Rs. per dozen.

Bombay, 20th. July, 1833.

ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d Growth.... Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. REMINGTON and CO. superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret,* at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each. *Bombay, 20th July* 1833.

FOR SALE at Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO'S.,

Double Barrelled Percussion Guns, by W. Mills, at .....Rs. 550 each.
Do....do.....Flint...do.....do.
Do....do.....Percussion Pistols, do.

Received per *Lady Raffles,* direct from the Maker.

FOR SALE AT RAGONATH HURBY[illegible]'S LIBRARY,

ARMY List, New Monthly Magazine and United Service Journal, for February, 1833.
Blackwood's Mag. for Jan. and Feb. 1833.
Edinburgh Review No. 112, January, 1833.
Westminster Review from No. 35, Jan. 1833.
Alexander's Mag. for January and February, 1833.
Eng. Sporting Mag. new Series to February, 1833.
Library of Useful Knowledge, No. 128 to 148.
A few Nos. of the United Service Journal, Blackwood's, Frazer's and Alexander's, Magazines, Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, New Monthly Mag. Westminster Review, Eng. Spg. Mag. new and old series.
Bibles and Prayer books bound in Morocco, Arabesque, Ornamented, &c. at per set Rs. 30, or 15 Rs. each.

Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, 1833...	Rs.	15	
Johnson's pocket Ditto...		8	
3 Vols. The Life of a Sailor, by Captain Chamier of the Navy...		15	
3 " The King's Own by Captn. Marryatt,		15	
3 " Newton Forster, or the Merchant Service		25	
3 " Zohrab the Hostage, by Mr. Morier.....		15	
3 " Memoirs of Dr. Burney, by his Daughter		20	
2 " Do of Louis the XVIIIth. by himself		12	
4 " Burns' Works. A new and improved Edition by his Brother...		20	
1 Lodge's Peerage of the British Empire, 1833,		25	
1 Domestic Cookery, new Edition 10 plates....		8	
3 Annals of the Peninsular Campaign by the authorof Cyril Thornton...		20	
1 Summary of the Mahratta and Pindaree Campaigns, during 1817-18 and 19, with a sketch of the general positions of the British Army.		8	
3 Sir Michael Scott, a Romance by Allan Cunningham...		15	
3 The Refugees in America, by Mrs. Trollope		15	
1 Ladies Cabinet of Fashion, Music and Romance, edited by Margaret and Beatrice de Courcy from January to June 1832, containing 7 steel engravings, 6 Wood Cuts, and 24 colored plates of Fashions....		4	
1 Journal of a Naturalist...		6	
2 Crabbe's Universal Technological Dictionary, or familiar explanations of the terms used in all arts and sciences containing Definitions drawn from the original Writers, and illustrated by Plates, Diagrams, Cuts, &c. qto. ...		60	
1 Do. English Synonemes enlarged, qto. ...		30	
Mogg's new colored sheet Map of England, Wales, and part of Scotland, 1831, in Case.....		20	
6 Langhorn's Plutarch...		25	
Do. in one Vol. complete...		15	

Splendid Albums, Blank books of all sizes and bindings, Scraps, new and second hand.

29 *Meadow Street, 18th July,* 1833.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT MAHADOBA LUXAMONJEE, hath contracted to Mortgage his half share of the house situated in Tellowdy, without the Fort walls of Bombay, unto ANNUNDROW GUNPUTJEE; any person, or persons, having any claim or demand by way of Mortgage, they are hereby required to make known the same to the said ANNUNDROW GUNPUTJEE, within 14 days from the date hereof. Dated this 18th day of July, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one Rupee.

FIRST FREDERIKSNAGORE, ALIAS SERAMPORE GOVERNMENT LOTTERY, OF 1833.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE of.....	Sa. Rs.		40,000
1	"		"	20,000
1	"		"	10,000
1	"		"	5,000
6	"	Rs. 1,000 each.	"	6,000
10	" "	500 "	"	5,000
50	" "	100 "	"	5,000
250	" "	80 "	"	20,000
320	Prizes.			1,11,000
1680	Blanks.			
2000	Tickets.			

Five hundred Tickets will be drawn on each day. The first drawing will take place on the 2d of October next, and the whole four drawings shall be completed on or before the 10th of November next.

The Capital prize of Sicca Rupees 40,000, shall be put into the Wheel on the last day of Drawing.

The Drawing of the Lottery will take place at Fredericksnagore, under the superintendence of the Magistrate, M. C. Boeck, and Mr. John Palmer, of Calcutta.

A few Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery are for Sale with FROMMURZE SORABJEE, at the following prices, viz :—

Whole Tickets.....at 76 Rs. each.
Half....Do..... " 39 " "
Quarter Do..... " 20 " "

TERMS-CASH.

Bombay, 20*th July*, 1833.

ENGRAVER AND CARD PRINTER.

MANOEL ANTONIO DE MELLO, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and Outstations, that he executes the above Work at a reduced Price.

All orders to be sent to M. A. de MELLO, to the care of MATHEUS GOMES, at the Military Pay Office, which will be promptly executed.

JUST Published—The number XX of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS.—No. 1 The Married Hog-Hunter,—2 Reminiscences of the Fancy,—3 Song, "Fill the Goblet to the brim,"—4 The Florikan,—5 A Bison Hunt,—6 Another Wild Elephant on the Western Coast of India,—7 Captain Mundy,—8 Animals by their proper names, 9 Splendid Exploit of a Native Infantry Regiment,—10 Lines for the O. S. M.—11 Native Pharmacopeia,—12 Hunters of Yore,—13 A Song,—14 Hunting in the Southern Mahratta Country,—15 An Epistle from the Northern Concan,—16 Steeple Chases,—17 Performances of Chester,—18 The Hunting and Shooting Diversions of the Boondelas,—19 A Sagacious Horse,—20 The Union Coach,—Races to Come, and the Racing Calendar.

TO BE LET—The House at Mazagon, between Mr. M. FORBES and Mr. DE VITRE'S.

Do. at Colaba, recently vacated by Major DUFFIN.

Do. a Stable adjoining to the Courier Office.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR SALE—No. 11 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST—Price, Rs. 3.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 Rupees per copy.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship CHARLES KERR, J. BRODIE, Commander, of 500 Tons, will have an early dispatch and carries a Surgeon.—The Plan of her accommodations may be seen at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship, LADY FEVERSHAM, STEPHENSON ELLERBY, Commander, Burthen 500 tons, carries a Surgeon, has superior accommodations for Passengers, plans of which may be seen by applying at the office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 20*th July*, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CHINA,

THE Armed and fast sailing Ship SARAH, Capt. J. T. WHITESIDE, of 500 Tons. To sail in all July or forfeit Freight, for which, apply to MR. HAYLETT, at the office of MR. GREY.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE Fast Sailing Packet SHIP "MARY BIBBY," of 300 Tons Register, T. G. WHIDBORNE, Commander, has good accommodations for a few Passengers, and will Sail on or before 10th August. Apply at the office of McGREGOR EDMOND and CO.

Bombay, 20*th July*, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON OR CLYDE,

THE Fast Sailing Teak built Ship "LONDON," 400 Tons Register, PICKERING, Commander, is daily expected, and will have prompt despatch. Apply at the office of McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 20*th July*, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE fine A. 1. Ship NEW GROVE, of 500 Tons, R. BROWN, Commander. Daily expected, and will have quick dispatch. This Ship carries a surgeon, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers. Plans of the Cabins may be seen on application to RITCHIE STEUART & CO.

Bombay, 20*th July*, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA,

THE BARQUE EGYPTIAN, WILLIAM LILBURN, Commander, of 500 Tons. Will have quick dispatch, apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER, AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, Forbes Street, 20*th July*, 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 9*th July*, 1833.

No. 283.—Captain Francis Crossley of the 62nd regiment Bengal native infantry, is allowed a furlough to China, and eventually to Europe, for two years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 284.—The following promotion is made :—

26th regiment native infantry.

Ensign A. Goldie, to be lieutenant, *vice* Munt invalided.—Date of rank, 5th July, 1833.

Ensign C. D. Mylne to rank from the 5th July 1833, and to be posted to the 26th regiment native infantry, *vice* Goldie promoted.

No. 285.—The furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, granted to lieutenant W. D. Cruickshanks of the 17th regiment native infantry, under date the 21st October 1830, and extended on the 20th ultimo, for the benefit of his health, is further prolonged to the 25th ultimo, the date of his return to the presidency, to enable him to rejoin.

Bombay Castle, 11*th July*, 1833.

No. 286.—In conformity with a communication received from the supreme government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to repeal the general order under date the 2nd December, No. 427 of 1829, which remodelled the recruit boy establishment attached to the army of this presidency.

Under this arrangement, the establishment of each regiment will revert to its former strength of twenty five recruit boys, but all now in excess to that number, are to be borne on the rolls as supernumeraries, 'till brought on the strength by casualties, or by drafts into the ranks.

No. 287.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to relieve the officer commanding the marine battalion, from the duties of superintending officer of cadets, and to direct that all expences connected therewith be immediately discontinued.

2*nd*. The town major will, on the arrival of ships from England, send the requisite communication on board, and cause the attendance of all cadets at his office, from whence they will be transferred to the adjutant general of the army, to be disposed as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may direct.

No. 288.—The following temporary appointment is confirmed :—

Acting ensign W. C. Erskine, to act as interpreter to the left wing of the 7th regiment native infantry at Rajcote, from the 14th ultimo.

No. 289.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed :—

Surgeon R. Pinhey, to take charge of the medical store department at the presidency, during the absence of surgeon Walker, on sick certificate.

No. 290.—The following promotion is made :—

Corps of Engineers.

Second lieutenant George Wingate, to the first lieutenant, *vice* Kennedy deceased.—Date of rank, 1st July, 1833.

Second lieutenant John Skirrow, to take rank from the 1st July 1833, *vice* Wingate promoted.

No. 291.—In modification of paragraph 4th of government general order, dated 30th September 1830, No. 332, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that commissaries of ordnance and officers in charge of departments under the control of the commandant of artillery, shall from time to time entertain such artificers as may be necessary to carry on the current work of their several departments.—The pay for these artificers is to be drawn by monthly contingent bills, under sanction of the commandant of artillery, who will report to government the amount of bills thus sanctioned, furnishing at the same time a return of work performed in the department, during the month, which will invariably accompany the contingent bill forwarded to the commandant.

2*nd*. Whenever any of the officers abovementioned may be called upon to undertake any work other than the current work of his department, he is required in the first instance to submit a requisition for the artificers to be employed thereon, in the manner laid down in G. G. O. 30th September 1830, paragraph 4th, and in sanctioning the requisition, or submitting it for sanction, the commandant of artillery will be guided by the provisions of the said order: contingent bills for work thus sanctioned, are in all cases to be made out separate from those for current work.

Bombay Castle, 13*th July*, 1833.

No. 292.—The following promotions are made :—

Supernumerary Lieutenant L. Brown of the 5th regiment native infantry, to be admitted on the effective strength from the 16th. August, 1832, *vice* Colquhoun deceased.

6th Regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant W. Maunsell, to be Captain, and Ensign G. H. Bainbridge to be lieutenant in succession to McKeever deceased.—Date of rank 15th Oct. 1832.

Ensign William Reynolds to rank from the 15th July 1833, and to be posted to the 6th regiment native infantry, *vice* Bainbridge promoted.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Sec.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 13*th July*, 1833.

Mr. William Sprat Boyd, Collector of Candeish. is permitted to proceed into the districts, on duty, for a period of three months.

Mr. W. W. Bell, acting first assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed an extension of leave for one month, on urgent private affairs.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Sec.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15*th July*, 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, has been pleased to grant one month's leave of absence to commander Cogan to proceed to the Deckan, lieutenant Haines of the Indian navy, performing his duties during his absence.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council,
JOHN BAX,
Sec. to Govt.

EGYPT.

Extract of a letter from a passenger by the Hugh Lindsay.

"We made the Arabian Coast, January 20. *The Steamer has lost speed considerably, being built of teak*, and *we had only a few hours coal on board when we anchored at Maculla, so that if we had met with bad weather in coming across the gulf, we should have been obliged to trust only to our sails and might have been tossed about for weaks.* We spent a day on shore very pleasantly near some wells at a distance from the town. The people are all armed, and very rude to strangers. The camels are fed on fish. We found two American whalers here, regular Yankees, but respectable men, and they afforded us much amusement. Taking in coal is very disagreeable from the dust and dirt, and we were glad to leave Maculla on the 24th. On the 27th we passed through the straits of Babelmandel, and entered the Red Sea, passing Mocha the same day, which at a distance had a very beautiful appearance A violent north-wester *against which we could make no head, obliged* us to put into Hodeida. We found the town in possession of the Turks who had rebelled on a false report of the death of Ali Pacha; they have also taken Mocha and some other places. They have behaved themselves peaceably, with the exception of the murder of Seyd Sulyman whose death was required by some of the party whom he had formerly injured.—Feb. 2nd. We anchored at Judda, a place of great importance from its vicinity to Mecca. We Christians were formerly not allowed to go out of the Gates, but we can now proceed within sight of the holy city without any molestation. We were very near striking upon a rock on our entrance into the harbour, which is a very dangerous place from the many reefs. On the 9th. we anchored of Kossier, eight of us landed and divided into two parties. We found here a Prince from Bomon in the interior of Africa on his way to Mecca. He had with him a great number of slaves. We spent a pleasant day on board the *Palinurus*. *The dangers and difficulties of the desert are a mere farce. My Camel was as easy as a rocking chair.* It was dreadfully cold at night—Thermometer a little before sunrise 35.° We slept in Tents. We took six days to cross, though it is possible to do it in a little more than two. Our ride was very delightful the last day when we skirted the valley of the Nile. The temple at Dindera is a splendid building, and in good preservation. The columns are very massy, and it is covered with hieroglyphics and figures from end to end, outside and inside. We hired a Canja with two large latteen sails and six rowers to take us to Cairo for 32 Dollars. On the 22 inst. we arrived at Thebes, but it would require a volume, rather than a letter, to describe the ruins. Those a Karnah are the most magnificent. The temple is a forest of columns, and is said to have been built 1800 years B. C. Though we may abate somewhat of this antiquity it is undoubtedly very old. The statue of Memnon on the opposite side of the river, is the same that is said to have sounded at the rising of the Sun, as it is attested among others by some Greek Ladies who have left their names upon the stone. I was disappointed in the tombs of the Kings. The paintings are interesting as representations of things in use so many hundred years ago, but they are not so well executed as I expected. Since leaving Thebes we have not met with anything particularly interesting. The hills on the banks of the Nile are nearly all perforated more or less with Caves and Grottoes. Some of them extend far into the earth. They must be ancient as they contain hieroglyphics many of them, and appear to have been used more recently as the residences of hermits or as places of Christian Worship from the Greek and Ethiopic inscriptions upon the walls. The paintings are very curious, as they represent the manners of men in times so remote from our own. I could not but observe the striking similarity that exists between many of them and the customs of India at the present day. The climate of Egypt is one of the most agreeable that can be imagined at this season of the year. Provisions can be procured at a very reasonable rate, and the Bread, Milk, Eggs, Butter are excellent. The water of the Nile is so good that the stores I laid in at Bombay are nearly all likely to see their way to Cairo and some of them perhaps to the Holy Land. It is at present my intention to visit Jerusalem, Athens, Malta, either Etna or Vesuvius, and to return from Naples by land through Italy and France. I found travelling to be much cheaper than I had expected. The people are not only civil but even respectful. I have wandered among them alone without the least fear. I had little to complain of India on the score of health, but I feel here quite a different man, the cold weather has braced me so well. It would be an excellent thing for Indians in ill health who cannot afford to visit England to spend the four winter months in this country. Living is remarkably cheap and you have every comfort that a reasonable man could expect, nor would there be a want of amusement as the banks of the river and with game, and there is something or other to see in almost every village."

WILLIAM MESSER.

SIR,—I am surprised that neither you or the Editor of the Gazette have noticed the barbarous and inhuman manner in which William Messer was executed on Monday last. The Editor of the Gazette states that the Prisoner was *nearly twelve minutes* struggling with death, which is shocking enough, but the fact is, he was *above a quarter of an hour* in agony, owing to the unskilful way in which the rope was adjusted. The scene excited indignation and horror in the spectators, and, to my knowledge, similar scenes have frequently occurred for years past at executions on this Island. In holding up to public reproach, through the medium of your paper, the shameful scene of William Messer's execution, I do so in the belief that the proper authorities will take measures for preventing the occurrence of such brutality in future.

Your's, &c.
HUMANITAS.

Bombay, July 17th, 1833.

*** In publishing the above letter, we must state our conviction that neither the Shoriff nor any of his subordinates are to blame for the circumstances mentioned in it, which we understand were the result of accident only.—ED

OPIUM AND STEAM.

(Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Bombay.)

MY DEAR SIR,—Bahadur Mull shet, the great opium merchant of Kotah, indeed the Rothschild of Malwa and Rajusthan, wishes to follow my example and give his mite to the encouragement of steam navigation. The enclosed is a Hoondee for 100 Rupees. He is a most enterprising man, and the prince of merchants of Hindoostan. He yearly sends some ten or twelve lacks of Rupees worth of opium to China, and pays nearly two lacks to us in the shape of duty upon it. This year he has sent two of his own servants—Marwarees—to Canton. He had some difficulty in inducing them to undertake the seavoyage, but "sacra fames auri quæ non mortalia pectora cogis." He fancied the European Agency Houses at Canton were not fair in their dealings, and had determined on sending his own confidential servants. They yeilded to his persuasions at length, and are now perhaps watering on the golden shores of Sunka.—These are the men who afford the easiest admission to truth and enlarged views. Though so far removed from the light of your Presidency schools and colleges, his extensive dealings with so many different parts of the world have served vastly to enlighten his mind. He now talks of purchasing a ship of his own to take his opium cargoes to Canton; and will do so, I expect, before long. I have no doubt that we shall see his young son Danjee, sailing in his own steam Boat from Dwarca to Budreenath via the Sutlej, as far as will serve his turn. In haste,

Your's &c.
S. W.

Kotah, 1st July, 1833.

THE GREAT SUBSCRIPTION OF 1798.

SIR,—I am not aware, whether the following fact is known to the generality of your readers, but it may not be uninstructive at the present time, when the relation between us exiles and the mother country is under discussion, to give publicity to it, with a view of showing the degree of sympathy once evinced by the European community in India with their fellow countrymen at home.

The circumstance I allude to is learnt from the following letter in the Asiatic Annual Register for the year 1798, dated Calcutta, October 6, of the same year :—

"The voluntary contributions in India, reckoning the Bombay rupee at 2s. 6d. and star pagoda at 8s. amount to near one fourth of a million sterling; or equal to one sixth of the whole produce of the voluntary contributions of Great Britain, which Mr. Pitt has estimated at a million and a half sterling."

Abstract.

Bombay, Sept 15th, including Cochin, at 2*s*. 6*d*. is Rupees 254,556.....	£31,891
Calicut, July 27th, 47,594.....	5,944
Madras, Sept. 16th, at 8*s*. is pagodas 187,363.....	74,945
Bengal, October 11th.....	159,053
Total, Pounds sterling,	271,833

The respective amount of contribution by individuals was far from trifling; at this presidency the Governor, Mr. Duncan, subscribed 25,000 Rs. General Stuart, the Commander in Chief, 30,000 Rs. the members of council 12,000 each, and most of the members of the community in proportion.

The justice of the war these contribution were intended to support, and the extent of the danger they were meant to avert, it does not suit me to discuss; suffice it to say, that it was the fashion in those days to think the destinies of England safe in the hands of him, whom the worthies of that age were in the habit of calling "*a heaven-born minister*."

Your's, &c.
E.

July 8th, 1833.

SUPREME COURT.

Bombay, 19*th July*, 1833.

Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. JUSTICE AWDRY.

Ghazee Ram, a Sepoy of the 6th Regt. N. I. was placed at the bar, charged with the wilful murder, of Charles Chitt, a Constable of Bombay, on the 23d of May last. Prisoner pleaded NOT GUILTY.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL stated briefly the facts of the case to the Jury, and referred to the authority of Lord Hale, which he read, to prove that to establish the charge of Wilful Murder, it is not necessary that the act of killing be brought home to the Prisoner, if his presence at such an act, and his union with the party who *has* killed, can be determined on, in evidence; after which the following evidences were produced :—

James Watson sworn.—I am Constable of the Centre Division. At half past 11 o'clock, on the 22d May last, I was called on duty. Went with 5 other European Constables and 15 Peons. Met Mahomet, Jemadar, a Native Constable, with a few peons. We divided, and patroled separately. This we did from something I had heard. My division went through Dungaree. We again united for awhile, when the whole of the Europeans, with a division of peons, went towards the Esplanade, leaving the Native Constable with the rest. Again we divided. I had at this time with me Charles Chitt. We went to the Green Market Chowkee,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Mahomet Jemadar call out. He said ng near the beach. We went instant- Piquet Chowkee. Heard firing, rms. In a narrow lane we met 12 persons coming towards us. all stout men, dressed in white, ir faces were not covered. It the morning. I asked *koon-hi ?* *ow.* Mahomet jemadar, asked vered "Sepoys," when some t "*Mar, mar.*" Mahomet s one of 3 in advance of the nd instantly a pistol was by a second. I had a e of those in advance attempted to return a I was not struck. The know whether my ed them to do so. Our caped. On re turn- the deceased lean- He was taken to I found on the was cut through. in the General of May. My the gang fled entered the to me. e been nearly o'clock on the y a butcher ise road. I European All the . We then to Cosi- d on the arms. The sound was from the sc wards the beach, as far as the Piquet ground o Esplanade. Watson and I challenged, and were answered as stated. I struck one man on hearing "*Mar, mar.*" A pistol was fired. I saw the flash. Another followed from the same direction. Chitt on the report of the first pistol put his hand to his belly, and bent himself. I knew from this he was wounded. I did not see Watson cut the man with his sword. Some small shot struck me in different places. Three pistols were fired. The affair might have lasted two minutes. On the gang running off we pursued them. They escaped. It was dark. On returning I saw Chitt lying down and groaning. I put him on a cot till a palenquin was procured, when he was sent to the European General Hospital. I judge my peons followed me only because it was their duty. 3 peons were with me in the pursuit. The rest when I returned were some way off. One of my peons was with them.

Ram Sing, Sworn.—I am a Police Constable. I remember the night of the accident, (here this witness corroborated the previous statements of the challenging and answering that passed). I saw Chitt wounded on my return to the place of affray. I had been hit with small shot in many parts of my person. I was one of the first 4 abreast on entering the lane. It was so very narrow at parts as 6 or 7 feet. Watson found a row of beads on the ground. The gang were dressed like the Byah caste. The words "Maro, maro" were like that caste. One or two of them only said "Mar, mar." The advanced three were 2 yards in front of their gang. I struck a man (the witness gave a most confused account of the man he had struck.) I run two inches of my spear into the upper part of his person. I did not hear him cry out. I dont know how I can judge what length of the spear point entered the man. (Here again the witness bungled and contradicted himself in several successive statements) Saw no others use spears.

Ram Deen, Sworn.—I am Jemidar and Native Adjutant of the 6th Regt. I know the Prisoner. He is sepoy of my Regt. Remember Mr. Grey coming to the lines of the Regt. It was on the 23d of May. I saw the Prisoner twice that day- in the morning, and when Mr. Grey came. Was ordered by the Quarter Master to parade the Regiment in undress to discover if any one had been wounded. Roll-call was ordered too, by a distinct order. 21 men were absent. Saw a wound across the left shoulder of the Prisoner. I had been previously informed of the wound by a Subahdar. I asked prisoner where he received the wound. He clasped his hands and said "I have committed a fault, forgive me." No inducement was held out for the prisoner to confess. I again asked the question. He said "among ourselves," and mentioned the names of 10 or 12 others. I said "where have you been?" He answered "about no good business, I never did such a thing before" I called on the Subahdar to attend to what was said. Prisoner then said "a great crowd came on me, I then received the wound." I asked "had you any arms? He said there were a pistol and knife with the party, and mentioned two who brought them. I dont know who wounded me; it was not done intentionally; others with me, had clubs. and used them to make their way. The pistol was out of order and would not go off. I know nothing about the European Constable being wounded. All the Sepoys have returned. I gave the prisoner into the charge of a Subahdar while I went to make my report.

George Smyttan, Sworn.—I am a Surgeon. I examined the prisoner at the E. G. Hospital. Found a wound of 3 or 4 inches across his left shoulder. A superficial one. A sword cut might produce a similar one. (Prisoner was here stripped and the witness identified the cut) the wound would not have prevented his returning a blow.

John Frazer Heddell, Sworn.—I am an Assistant Surgeon to the Company's Medical Establishment. Was in temporary charge of European General Hospital on the 23d May. Visited Chales Chitt; he was at first much alarmed, said he had been wounded. I saw some small wounds inflicted by shot, and about 2 inches below the navel on the left side of belly a more serious one with all the characters of a gunshot wound. It was circular. Its calibre of the size to admit a ball, livid at the edge. A portion of the intestines protruded through the wound. 2 hours after Hospital deceased said he felt no pain. lock. At 2 he was delirious, and at 3 The following day I examined the bound a bullet lodged near the bone of The effusion of blood in the abdomen ounds. There were 6 perforations of the Through these the blood was effused neral cavity of the abdomen. It was by injury to the vessels by the ball. I have no doubt, caused his death.

the prosecution closed, and the Prisoner being called on for his Defence, stated that a Sepoy, Rujjee Sing, came on the night in question, and insisted on his going out to a show, which he at first refused to do, but afterwards consenting, he was taken to a place Rujjee knew; that he asked, where was the show, and said "Rujjee Sing, why have you brought me here—this is not the act of a good man"; that he had given in a written statement, and now declared his innocence. The Prisoner's vociferations here were so boisterous as to call for interference. He then produced Rujjee Sing in evidence.

Rujjee Sing, Examined.—I am a Sepoy in Prisoner's Regt. I dont know him. I dont remember the night the prisoner was wounded. All the Regt. knew the prisoner but myself. I know he is a Brahmin and a Sepoy. I never went out with him at any time. (The prisoner here desired him to be off, and now pronounced him to be a thief.)

The prisoner called Lutcher Sing, who swore that he never saw the prisoner and previous witness go out together. He was likewise ordered by the prisoner to be off.

Mehal Sing deposed similarly with the previous witness, and moved off.

Captain Woodhouse and several native officers of the Prisoner's Regt gave him an excellent character,

Sir John Awdry then addressed the Jury at considerable length, commenting upon the evidence and the bearings of the case. The cut on the shoulder, corresponding with the statement of evidence—the prisoner's conspicuous position in the gang, calculated to prove his more than ordinary activity—and the account he gave of the wound, so unnecessarily, had he been innocently hurt, were all, His Lordship observed, testimonies in favor of his guilt, and added that it was sufficient that the Prisoner had gone out for the purpose of aiding in an assault, the participation of which by Lord Hale, was laid down as justification to a Jury's verdict of guilty, though the identity of the actor were not established.

The Jury then retired for half an hour, and returned a verdict of GUILTY.

His Lordship then addressed the Prisoner, and passed sentence of *Death* upon him, to be carried into execution on Monday morning. The Prisoner during the whole trial held up his hands, clasped in the attitude of prayer, and seemed to anticipate the event of the day with fearful anxiety.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE STEAM VESSEL

Received since our last.

BOMBAY.

Amount previously received	Rs. 48,390
Col. Samuel Goodfellow	100
Major Genl. Sir J. S. Barnes, K. C. B.	200

KOTAH.

L. Wilkinson	100
Bahadur Mull, Shet	100

DHOLIA.

E. Fawcett	100

DHARWAR.

R. K. Arbuthnot	100

KULLADGHEE.

Major M. Soppitt, 26th Regt. N. I.	100
Lieut. R. J. Crozier, ...Do. Do.	25
Ensign H. B. Rose, ...Do. Do.	15
Ensign H. Goldie, ...Do. Do.	15
Asst. Surg. C. Morehead, Do. Do.	25
Lieut. S. Poole, 1st Regt. Lt. Cav.	25
Lieut. J. B. M. Gillanders, 26th Regt.	50
Asst. Surg. Peart, 1st Regt. Lt. Cav.	50

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels' Names.	*Date of intended Departure.*	*To what Port.*	*Touching where*
Hero	25th Inst.	London	
Diamond	Ditto	Ditto	
Charles Kerr	1st Sept	Ditto	Cape.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—20th JULY, 1833.

	MORN.	AFT.
Saturday	3 27	3 44
Sunday	4 15	4 22
Monday	5 03	5 20
Tuesday	5 51	6 58
Wednesday	6 39	6 22
Thursday	7 27	7 51
Friday	8 15	8 43

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan	142	143
First Five per cent. Loan.		
Nos. 1 *a* 320, 1st Class,	109⅛	110
321 *a* 1040, 2nd Class	109	109⅜
1041 *a* 1440, 3rd Class,	108⅛	109
1441 *a* 2240, 4th Class,	107⅜	108
Second Five per cent Loan	108	110⅛
Third Five per cent Loan	111	111⅜
Bills on Calcutta 30 days sight	107	108
Bills on Madras 30 days sight	101	103
Bills on London 6 months sight	1s 10d	1s 9d
Spanish Dollars per 100	225	226
Sovereigns each	111½	112

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Second Lieut. G. P. Baynes, from Nugger.

DEPARTURES.

Captain Master's H. M. 4th Light Dragoons, to Kirkee.
—Houston, ...do. .....do. .....do.
—Ogle, ...do. .....do. .....do.
Lieut. Harrison, ..do. .....do. .....do.
—Dalbiac, ...do. .....do. .....do.
Cornet Hinde, ...do. .....do. .....do.
Dr. Graves, ...do. .....do. .....do.
Ensign Wood, 17th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Assistant Surgeon John Archibald, H. M. 40th Regt. to do.
Lieut. D. E. Mills, 19th Regt. N. I. to Malligaum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Small Colaba, on Monday, the 15th Instant, the Wife of Mr. Conductor Wakeford, I. N. of a Daughter.

At Byculla, on the 16th Instant, Mrs. J. A. Cummins, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Ahmedabad, by Special License, on the 11th July, by the Rev. R. T. Keays, James Holland, Esq. extra Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Commander in Chief, and Acting Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Northern Division, to Jane Glegg, third Daughter of James Burnes, Esq. of Montrose.

DEATHS.

At Ahmedabad, on the night of the 4th Inst., Myrthe Antoinette, Wife of Lieut. Col. W. G. White, Artillery.

At Sea, on board the Lady Nugent, on the 16th March last, Amelia, the only Daughter, and on the 24th of the same month, Margaret Eliza, the Wife of Captain R. O. Meriton, Paymaster to the Southern Division of the Army.

At Malligaum, suddenly of Apoplexy, on Sunday the 7th July, Lieut. Col. John Bell Dunsterville, Commanding 18th Regt. N. I.

Of the mildest temper and most unassuming disposition, he never made an enemy—slow to take offence, he never lost a friend. The Officers of his Regiment lament in him, the loss of a considerate and kind commanding Officer. the best criterion of his worth.

At Deesa, on the afternoon of the 5th Instant, Caroline, youngest Daughter of Major Illingworth, 28 Regt. Light Cavalry, aged ten months and nineteen days.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

July 12th—Ship Sultana, D. McGregor, Master, from Mocha 1st July, 1833.

Passengers.—John Russell, Esq. from England, via Egypt, and 37 Natives from Mocha.

—Ship Futtell Raymon, Saboo bin Tyab, Naiquedah, from Mocha 20th. June.

Passengers.—Mr. Waghorn, one European Boy, and 40 Natives.

—11th. French Ship La Pactoile, Martin Bousses, Master, from Bordeaux 9th March, and Mauritius 22d June, 1833.

—17th —Ship Mary Bibby, T. G. Whidborne, Master, from Brazil, La. Rio de Janeiro 11th. May 1833.

—18th.—The Hon'ble Company's Ship Lowther Castle, Captain H. Harris, from Plymouth 4th March and St. Helena 23d May, 1833.

Passengers.—Mrs. Harris, G. A. Thompson, Esq. William Light Sandio, Malay, 4 Chinese, 1 Lascar, and 1 Servant.

DEPARTURES.

July 15th.—Ship Ranger, Henry Mitchinson, Master, to Liverpool.

—Ship Cumbrian, Joseph Blyth, Master, to China.

—16th.—Ship Minerva, P. Metcalfe, Master, to Liverpool.

Passengers.—W. Edward, C. Edward, 3 Children, and Ann Ellis.

—17th. Ship Majestic, A. Lawson, Master, to Liverpool.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS.—Thames, Lady Melville, Farquharson, Herefordshire and Lowther Castle.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER—Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.—Sarah, Egyptian, Diamond, Hall, Elizabeth, Charles Kerr, Hero, and Mary Bibby,
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Futtay Eslam, John William Dare, Maria, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia Felix, Cyrene, Sir Charles Malcolm, Hamoody, Minerva, Ann, Valasondram, Ann Fellis, Louisa, Sumdaney, Gleneig, Sultana, and Pittamber.
PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel, and Amelia.
FRENCH.—La Pactoile.
ARAB.—Futtell Raymon.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 20 JULY, 1833.

The *Lady Feversham*, from Portsmouth April 1st. arrived late yesterday with the following passengers:—

Lieut. Col. Bellasis, Capt. Cook, Lieuts. Hughes, Twynam, Campbell, and La Coutre, Asst. Surgs. Sullivan and Craymond, Mr. E. Burton, C. S. Mrs. Bellasis, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Twynam, Mrs. Le Coutre, Miss. Johnson, Miss. Green, and Miss. Howell—C. M. Dawson, Servant.

The *Lady Feversham* spoke the ship *Aliquis*, from this port, on the 24th June last, in Lat. 29s 15 Lon. 40° 50 E. bound to Liverpool. Mr. Gibb, one of the passengers on board, died on the 16th May. Otherwise all well.

We have not yet received our regular files by this vessel, but have obtained a London paper of the 27th. of March, from which we have only time to extract the following article regarding the renewal of the Company's Charter. The paper affords no other information of particular moment.

RENEWAL OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.

The very important communication to the Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, of the intentions of his Majesty's Government respecting the terms on which the renewal of the Charter will be granted, are of such high interest to our readers that we have felt called upon to give the whole correspondence on the subject in a supplementary number.

To the Honourable Company's Civil and Military Establishment this will afford the earliest and most complete intelligence on a matter of vital importance to their interests, and we trust it will be accepted as an earnest of the zeal and activity with which we shall continue to exert ourselves for their advantage, and to ensure their encouragement and support.

It will appear that the fundamental principle developed in this correspondence is the identification of the interests of the Proprietors with the future government of India. With this view it is proposed that the Company shall, on the principle of *compromise*, surrender the whole of its commercial assets, to be applied to territorial purposes; and that, after providing for commercial claims, general or personal, the residue be disposed of in the liquidation of Indian debt, by which process an additional burthen would be thrown on the Indian finances.

It has been definitively determined by his Majesty's ministers not to recommend to Parliament the renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges, on their expiration in 1834. Indeed, in the event of the Proprietors accepting the Government's proposition, their right to trade in virtue of their perpetual charter as a corporate body will be suspended so long as they continue to administer the political government of India.

The commercial points not being strictly within our sphere, we confine ourselves to the most prominent objections which present themselves in the contemplated scheme.

First, that although a sinking fund is proposed to be established for the redemption of the capital of the Company's debt, there is no security devised for the payment of the dividend of 10½ per cent.; and second, that whilst a term of forty years is proposed as the period for such redemption, no term is fixed for the duration of the Company's territorial functions, which, in justice, should be coeval with the first-mentioned period; or the stockholders should have the option of demanding the discharge of the capital, whenever Parliament may determine to relieve them of those functions: and this appears to us the more imperative, because it may justly be asked, what weight can that authority have in India whose functions are terminable, on any pretence, at the will of Parliament?

We should add, for the general information of our readers, that the plan of his Majesty's Ministers does not involve any alterations in the local government of India, or of the channels through which the patronage in England has hitherto flowed; neither does it embrace any material modification of the relative powers of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, as at present constituted.

To the members of the Honorable Company's civil and military establishments it will, no doubt, be satisfactory to find that nothing prejudicial to their interests is to be apprehended, as far as the plans of Government are developed. —*The Naval and Military Gazette, March 27.*

The H. C. Ship *Lowther Castle*, from London the 4th. of March, arrived on the 18th. Instant. This vessel touched at St. Helena, and has consequently brought no news, and but few letters. We have been favored with a St. Helena shipping list from the 4th. of April to the 21st. of May, received by her, which we publish with to-day's paper.

The Supreme Court was engaged yesterday with the trial of a sepoy belonging to the 6th. Regt. N. I. for the murder of Charles Chitt a European constable. The Jury brought in a verdict of guilty.—A short report of the case will be found in a preceding column.

We have received within the last few days a pamphlet, just published by Captain Wilson of the *Hugh Lindsay*, on steam communication between Bombay and Suez. At the present moment, when the subject to which it relates is attracting such general attention throughout India, nothing could be more opportune than the information it affords, which is the result of a life, nearly, spent in the Red Sea.

Captain Wilson in this work enters into a minute description of the state of the winds and weather which a steamer must encounter on her passage between India and Suez. He then proceeds to the subject of coal depots, the divisions of the voyage, the various modes of supplying coal so as to occasion the least possible delay, the class of vessels best adapted for the purpose of keeping up the proposed intercourse, their equipment and machinery, and concludes with a short account of the voyages of the *Hugh Lindsay* while under his command.

As the work has been distributed wherever the information it affords was likely to be wanted, we shall not make any extracts from it, which perhaps to the generality of our readers would be too technical to be interesting. There is one fact however in it which we cannot omit to notice, as it shows that overland communication with home may be carried on with much more rapidity even than is generally supposed. Captain Wilson states that news from England, via Marseilles, was received on the 7th. of February last, by a sailing vessel at Alexandria, in 16 days only from London. Had there been a regular line of steamers between France and Egypt, there can be little doubt that the time occupied would have been somewhat less. However, supposing that the packets brought by this vessel had been immediately despatched to Suez, and that a good steamer had been stationed there, ready to bring them to Bombay; the consequence would have been that, instead of obtaining news, as we did, on the 2d. of April last, in 59 days from England, we should have had it at the utmost in 43 days.

While upon this subject we beg to turn the attention of our readers to the extract of a letter we have published in a preceding column, displaying some of the advantages afforded by Egypt as a convalescent station for Indians; and can only say, the more we hear of the route home by that country, the more are we impressed with the advantages it offers, and the more anxious we become to see it brought into use with as little delay as possible.

It appears that a sum has already been raised throughout India sufficient to enable the Bombay Committee to commence their operations in good earnest, by ordering a steamer from England, or the machinery required for one, in case it should be deemed most expedient to build the vessel here, and that the only thing necessary to insure the establishment of the proposed communication, is unanimity amongst those who have come forward with their funds. The Calcutta Committee, however, judging from their proceedings, are determined to withhold their support from Bombay, and to risk any thing rather than afford assistance to a plan which does not, at the expense of all India, confer the whole of its advantages upon Calcutta. We are sorry also to say that there is reason to believe the Governments of India, though favorable to the efforts which are making here, are determined to withhold their aid until the opinion of the Court of Directors is ascertained upon steam communication. The consequence is, that unanimity among the subscribers towards that object, becomes more necessary than ever, now that one of the principal sources from which assistance was expected is cut off. This determination on the part of Government, had it been known at the commencement of the undertaking might possibly have proved fatal to it. But as it is, the public have shown so much spirit, and have come forward so liberally, that success is certain if the Bombay plan is but supported as it should be.

Since our last, we have been favored with the two following extracts of letters from Mocha, and Judda, which afford a little additional information regarding the state of the seaports in Arabia.—A report we understand has been circulated, and generally believed, upon the authority of a letter from Alexandria received by one of the late Arab vessels, that the Russians had actually introduced a force of several thousand men into Constantinople in the beginning of March. It appears however, upon investigation, that this must be incorrect; for the letter is dated the 22d. of March, while by way of Bagdad, we have received and published news from Constantinople up to the 15th. of that month, which is later than any which could possibly have been obtained in Alexandria on the 22d.

Mocha, April 1st. 1833.—On the 16th. March last Agha Moohomed Toorkee Bilmuz (the Chief of the

Turkish Troops who rebelled last year against Mahomed Ali Pasha and seized Mokha) embarked all his forces, as well as the warlike stores, provisions &c. he could find at that place, on board his fleet, consisting of 4 ships and 5 Bughalas; and having placed a Garrison of 400 men here, and appointed one of his Turks named Mahomed to be Basha, he proceeded to Judda on the 22d. March. Previous to his departure however, he issued a written proclamation prohibiting all vessels from proceeding from Mokha to Judda at their peril, until he should, on his arrival at Judda, think proper to permit ships to come there.

Since these orders have been issued no vessels have been allowed to prosecute their voyages to Hodieda or Judda. About 1,500 pilgrims are collected in the Town (Mokha) who are suffering greatly, and who have begged the Haukim to allow them to proceed in small boats, but this indulgence has not been granted.

It is reported that Ally Bin Moostul, the Chief of the Aseeree Tribe, is with a force between Laheia and Confeda, where he is awaiting the arrival of the Turk Bilmuz, on which their intention is to make a joint attack on Mecca, and to get possession of the whole of the country.

The people here are in a state of great alarm on account of these disturbances, more particularly as the season for the arrival of the Bengal and Surat traders is approaching.

Judda, 9th. May, 1833.—Yemen is now in the hands of the Turks as it was before, and all the ships which come from Calcutta, Bombay, Surat, Malabar, and Bussora are stopped at Mocha, and not allowed to come to Judda; commerce is consequently greatly distressed, and people are in great fear for their property. Mahomed Ali Pacha is employed in his War with the Sultan and is not at liberty to attend to Yemen. By the accounts from Alexandria it appears that the Russians have lately sent an envoy to Mahomed Ali. He arrived at Alexandria, had a conference with the Pacha and returned. No one however knows what answer he got. But after 8 days a cossid arrived at Judda from Cairo and brought letters to the Governor of Judda and Mecca, stating that peace had been made between the Pacha and the Sultan through the mediation of the English and French powers, but no one knows how it happened.

CALCUTTA.

Yesterday the Steam Committee waited upon Lord William Bentinck to report the progress of the Subscriptions. His Lordship gave them to understand, that he received them, not as Governor General, but as an individual Subscriber, feeling, as it is well known, a strong personal interest in the success of the object. The Committee being asked to state their plan of operations, replied that no plan had yet been settled, and indeed the discussion of plans had purposely been delayed for the present. It was suggested to them, however, (and we believe they intend to adopt the suggestion) that they should at once go into the subject, his Lordship being very desirous to have their opinions as to what may be done. The Committee were told, that the Court of Directors had sent out an estimate, shewing that the cost of Steamers suited to the purpose, would be 3½ lakhs each, and that believing it would require an outlay of about 15 lakhs to establish a line of Steam Packets on a proper footing, they did not consider themselves justified in sanctioning so heavy a disbursement for such a purpose. We trust the Committee will be able to shew that this estimate is much overrated. We have heard that a lakh and a half of Rupees would build a suitable vessel here or at Bombay, including every thing except the coast of the engines, which surely would not exceed a lakh; and such a vessel will be much more durable than any craft built in Europe. Besides, it seems that four Steamers are contemplated in the Court's estimate. If it should appear by the result of the present experiment, that two will be sufficient with or without the aid of sailing packets, the objection of the vastness of the expense will cease to exist. We make this remark with reference to the probability, that the Home Authorities will be induced heareafter to give us a regular establishment of Government packets: but it is not inapplicable to the question more immediately before the public: for, if the disposition or Government to undertake the business should be influenced by the degree of success obtained by individual exertions, the confidence of Subscribers must necessarily be stimulated by the discovery that the objections made by the Court of Directors, arose out of calculations of expense very much exaggerated. They have the greater motive to prove them so by actual experiment; and even before that surest test, if this shall be made out by a well digested prospectus, they may the more confidently hope for aid from the local Government, if necessary, to carry them through.—*Cal. Courier, July* 2.

DELHI.

We have just received the following account of the deplorable and harassed state in which the country bordering on Shikwatee continues.

The Sheikwatees, we learn, continue their depredations on the Behraitch frontier—A few days ago, a party of these freebooters entered that territory on a plundering excursion, and carried off fourteen camels from a village called Begneepoor, with which they were retreating to the Sheikhawattee country, when they were accidentally met by a party of the Behraitch Sowars, who happened at the time to be going their usual rounds, and in the rencontre which took place, the ring-leader of the gang was slain after he had wounded two of his adversaries.—This individual was, it seems, a Joudhpoor Thakoor who, having been expelled from that country for his delinquencies, had obtained an asylum from his marauding men in the Buteesee and Sheikwatee tracts, having endeared himself to them by his daring character, it is apprehended that they will not allow his death to pass unrevenged. It is stated, indeed, that they are already assembling in considerable numbers for that purpose, and so fully is it anticipated that they will attempt to execute their designs, that the Nowab Fyz Mobummud Khan has detached a body of troops to oppose them and restore confidence to the inhabitants of the villages along the border, who are represented to be in the greatest state of alarm and to have commenced deserting their habitations in apprehension of the meditated incursion. This precautionary measure may possibly deter the marauders from carrying their intention into execution, but the Nowab's frontier adjoining the Sheikhawattee and Buteesee tracts is so open and extended, that it is impossible for him to defend all points at once, and it is consequently to be feared that the threatened descent will be made in some quarter where no resistance can be offered to the Invaders.—It is truly surprising that this disgraceful system of plunder and outrage is still suffered to go on without any effectual measures being taken to suppress it.—The numerous atrocities perpetrated by the Sheikwattees during the last six months have already been fully exposed by *Tribunus Populi,* and when considered in conjuction with the extreme probability if not certainty, of the evil continuing to increase, will we trust awaken the executive to a sense of the necessity of its vigorously interposing its authority for the purpose applying a corrective.—*Delhi Gazette, June* 29.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

"The Government, through the Committee of Public Instruction, have adopted measures for establishing a Collegiate Institution at Allahabad, for the instruction of the Natives in the English language; a certain allowance has been appropriated to this purpose, and a local Committee appointed for the administration of the funds and one general control of the Institution. Much difficulty has been experienced in procuring a person to fill the office of Head Master, and the funds placed at the Committee's disposal have been found inadequate to obtain a person of requisite education; we are however, persuaded, that the Committee of Instruction will afford every reasonable aid towards placing the establishment on an efficient footing. Of all the benefits which the mother country is capable of conferring on India, none can be compared with that of placing Instruction in the English Language within the reach of the general mass of the people; no object can more worthily engage the attention of a Government and the co-operation of enlightened individuals. It is to be viewed as the key to advancement in every species of knowledge, and the means by which the miserable prejudices which at present so thickly beset the minds of the Natives of India, must be gradually removed. The Native community at Allahabad have evinced a strong desire to avail themselves of the boon held out to them, and a large number of persons have already registered their names or those of their children, as willing to engage in the study of English were an opportunity offered them."—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

4TH MARCH, 1833.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—The will of the American people, expressed through their unsolicited suffrages, calls me before you to pass through the solemnities preparatory to taking upon myself the duties of President of the United States for another term. For their approbation of my public conduct, through a period which has not been without its difficulties, and for this renewed expression of their confidence in my good intentions, I am at a loss for terms adequate to the expression of my gratitude. It shall be displayed, to the extent of my humble abilities, in continued efforts so to administer the Government, as to preserve their liberty and promote their happiness.

So many events have occurred within the last four years, which have necessarily called forth, sometimes under circumstances the most delicate and painful, my views of the principles and policy which ought to be pursued by the General Government, that I need, on this occasion, but allude to a few leading considerations, connected with some of them.

The foreign policy adopted by our Government soon after the formation of our present Constitution, and very generally pursued by successive administrations, has been crowned with almost complete success, and has elevated our character among the nations of the earth. To do justice to all, and submit to wrong from none, has been, during my administration, its governing maxim; and so happy have been its results, that we are not only at peace with all the world, but have few causes of controversy, and those of minor importance, remaining unadjusted.

In the domestic policy of this government, there are two objects which especially deserve the attention of the people and their representatives, and which have been, and will continue to be, the subjects of my increasing solicitude. They are, the preservation of the right of the States, and the integrity of the Union.

These great objects are necessarily connected, and can only be attained by, an enlightened exercise of the powers of each within its appropriate sphere, in conformity with the public will constitutionally expressed. To this end it becomes the duty of all to yield a ready and patriotic submission to the laws constitutionally enacted, and thereby promote and strengthen a proper confidence in those institutions of the several States and of the United States which the people themselves have ordained for their own government.

My experience in public concerns, and the observation of a life somewhat advanced, confirm the opinions long since imbibed by me, that the destruction of our State government or the annihilation of their control over the local concerns of the people, would lead directly to revolution and anarchy, and finally to despotism and military domination. In proportion, therefore, as the general government encroaches upon the rights of the States, in the same proportion does it impair its own power and detract from its ability to fulfil the purposes of its creation. Solemnly impressed with these considerations, my countrymen will ever find me ready to exercise my constitutional powers in arresting measures which may directly or indirectly encroach upon the right of the States, or tend to consolidate all political power in the General Government. But of equal, and indeed of incalculable importance, is the union of these States, and the sacred duty of all to contribute to its preservation by a liberal support of the General Government in the exercise of its just powers. You have been wisely admonished to "accustom yourselves to think and speak of the Union as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts." Without union, our independence and liberty would never have been achieved—without union, they can never be maintained. Divided in twenty-four, or even a smaller number of separate communities, we shall see our internal trade burdened with numberless restraints and exactions; communication between distant points and sections obstructed or cut off; our sons made soldiers to deluge with blood the fields they now till in peace; the mass of our people borne down and impoverished by taxes to support armies and navies; and military leaders at the head of their victorious legions becoming our law-givers and judges. The loss of liberty, of all good government, of peace, plenty and happiness, must inevitably follow a dissolution of the Union. In supporting it therefore, we support all that is dear to the freeman and the philanthropist.

The time at which I stand before you is full of interest. The eyes of all nations are fixed on our republic. The event of the existing crisis will be decisive, in the opinion of mankind, of the practicability of our federal system of Government. Great is the stake placed in our hands! great is the responsibility which must rest upon the people of the United States. Let us realize the importance of the attitude in which we stand before the world. Let us exercise forbearance and firmness.—Let us extricate our country from the dangers which surround it, and learn wisdom from the lessons they inculcate.

Deeply impressed with the truth of these observations, and under the obligation of that solemn oath which I am about to take, I shall continue to exert all my faculties to maintain the just powers of the constitution, and to transmit unimpaired to posterity, the blessings of our federal Union. At the same time, it will be my aim to inculcate, by my official acts, the necessity of exercising, by the general government, those powers only that are clearly delegated; to encourage simplicity and economy in the expenditures of the Government; to raise no more money from the people than may be requisite for these objects, and in a manner that will best promote the interest of all classes of the community, and of all portions of the Union. Constantly bearing in mind that, in entering into society "individuals must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest," it will be my desire to discharge my duties as to foster, with our brethren in all parts of the country, a spirit of liberal concession and compromise; and by reconciling our fellow-citizens to those partial sacrifices which they must unavoidably make, for the preservation of a greater good, to recommend our invaluable Government and Union to the confidence and affections of the American people.

Finally, it is my most fervent prayer, to that Almighty Being before whom I now stand, and who has kept us in his hands from the infancy of our Republic to the present day, that he will so overrule all my intentions and actions, and inspire the hearts of my fellow-citizens, that we may be preserved from dangers of all kinds, and continue for ever a UNITED AND HAPPY PEOPLE.—*New York Jour., March* 6.

ON THE STATE OF FEELING AND OPINION IN A MANUFACTURING TOWN. BY THE AUTHOR OF CORN LAW RHYMES.

There is war in the city of soot. The hand of the workman is lifted against his master, and not in vain, if his intention be to close the butcher's shop. Yet, alas! if the master defeat the workman, the same result is probable; for, while they are injuring each other, a third party, resisted by neither of them, is devouring the substance of both.

"As I am undersold by foreigners," says the employer to the employed, "instead of raising your wages, you should lower them, or you will give my trade to the Germans," "I can but starve, then," replies the workman: "the question is not whether you will lose your trade, for that catastrophe is certain, if we are to pay sevenpence per pound for beef, while our rivals pay only twopence-halfpenny. If I would work for nothing, an[illegible] my wages, you would tamely [illegible] to be taken from you by the [illegible] and be poor still. The rea[illegible] between us two seems to [illegible] starve *after* you lose yo[illegible] Yet why should I star[illegible] trade go to Germany, [illegible] and in the meantime, n[illegible] I will get as high w[illegible] be able to pay for m[illegible] pool."

"The Germans," [illegible] undersell me fort[illegible] twice my profits." [illegible] your wages," a[illegible] sooner you re[illegible] and I my sk[illegible] both. It is p[illegible] if the Germ[illegible] than I am, [illegible] their m[illegible] wages; b[illegible] sertions, [illegible] wages at [illegible]

"If yo[illegible] resumes [illegible] by appre[illegible] man, "[illegible] apprenti[illegible] tyrant, [illegible] is full [illegible] the fau[illegible] brought[illegible] How long is it since y[illegible]rk Castle, merely because I [illegible] my best to obtain the fair price for my labour? And do you now blame me for following your example; Curses always come home to roost." "Yes," says the master, "you will find it so."

Now there [illegible] no misrepresentation in the statements of the master manufacturer. Every word is true.

The Silver-platers of the Continent undersell us twenty per cent. in price, and fifty in pattern. Still the blind *will* not see.

In another year, perhaps, the merchants of Sheffield will import cutlery from Germany, the German scissors being already fifty per cent. cheaper than ours; for the cutlers of Moolin pay only fifteenpence per stone for bread, while we pay three shillings. Still the blind *will* not see.

The cutlers of Belgium make and sell for twentypence a complete set of steel knives and forks, consisting of twenty-four pieces; and the saw-makers of Belgium make and sell, for one shilling and sixpence each, saws equal to ours at nearly twice the price. But then the Belgian artisans and capitalists are not impoverished by act of parliament. Still the blind *will* not see.

The Russians, in the market of New York undersell John Barbers's razors thirty per cent., Joseph Rodgers and Son's cutlery forty per cent., and cast cutlery, in general, fifty per cent.; for the Russian workmen, when they buy two pecks of corn, do not lose, or throw away, the price of one peck; in other words, they are not compelled by law to give a shilling for eightpence. Still the blind *will* not see.

"Oh, but we shall soon have our bread as cheap as our neighbours." Yes, when our manufactures have left the kingdom,—when we have neither edgetools, nor saws, nor knives, nor scissors, nor money, to give in exchange for bread, we shall have it as cheap as our neighbours have it; for capital will not stay here, for potato-profits, if it can get roast beef profits elsewhere. *But the blind will then see.* Instead of obtaining, permanently, as they might have done, the fair average price of Europe for their wheat, say forty shillings per quarter, at their doors, they must then be satisfied with two-thirds of that price, say about twentyfour shillings per quarter, at Hamburgh or Amsterdam. Hey, then—but not for a miracle!—let the blind see when it is too late; if they are to be a fate unto themselves; and it is written that they shall break stones on the high roads for subsistence! But how horrifying to our souls, to our bones in the grave, will be the music of their gruntle, when after receiving eightpence for twelve hours' hard labour, they visit the paradise of the market, and there, with their miserable earning, buy bread—not at thirty-six pence per stone, as their victims do, but at fifteen! "Good bye, fine fellow!" "Who is that vagabond?' "Lord, Sir, he was once a great gentleman, who kept a parson of his own." Well, if the enemy thank God for crime and carnage, may not *we* thank him, if he make themselves his instruments in ridding us of a nuisance—these suicides of their own prosperity, who toil not, neither do they spin? Have they not wickedly and foolishly destroyed more capital, in the memory of one generation, than all the lands of England would sell for at the bread-tax price; and in less than twenty years produced more crime and misery than all other causes in a hundred? This is a subject on which the press has basely, and almost universally, shrunk from the performance of its duty, to the infinite injury of the people, and the now probably inevitable and hopeless ruin of their [illegible] sors, who seem doomed to open the [illegible] the edge of a precipice, over which [illegible] plunge headlong. But of all [illegible] against all, in this matter, that of the [illegible] phers of Useful Knowledge has the m[illegible] in it. They calmy ask, what the [illegible] would say if a conspiracy existed to [illegible] price of beef, butter, bread and ale, [illegible] *that* conspiracy were not the cause o[illegible] heart-burnings, our agonies, and our despair?

It is frightfully amusing, dismally instructive, to observe the deep hatred, the blasting scorn, with which the working classes of this town, and their betters, as they are called, regard each other. They are all deplorably ignorant on the subjects which most nearly concern them all; but the workmen, I think, are less ignorant

than their employers, in spite of the pains which have been and are taken, by the ultra-pious and intellectual, to keep them in ignorance. Will your readers believe, that the "Westminster Review"—the book most likely to teach our workmen what they most need to know—has been, and is, excluded, by an express law, from our Mechanics' Library? Such, however, is the fact; the wisest and the best have had their own way, and we are now reaping the consequences. But if our first merchants themselves have yet to learn the alphabet of political economy, can we wonder that rich and poor alike are quarrelling about effects when they ought to be removing causes?

Nor is it less horribly amusing and instructive to observe how completely the aristocratic leaven has leavened the whole mass of society here. Even our beggary has its castes. All try to seem rich, that they may not be thought poor, and all, but the tax-fed, are in danger of poverty. Perhaps the most frightful symptom of the social disease is exhibited by the masters who have been workmen, and who exceed in arrogance and insolence, by many degrees, the cab-driving sons of the sons of the dunghill sprung. Next to them, in their vituperation of the poor, are the insolvent—and their name is Legion. There must be some reason why Calamity, like an old woman, lives for ever. Hanging by a hair over the grave dug for Hope, do they vilify the all-plundered poor to conciliate the rich? If so, the flattered and the flatterer are worthy of each other.

"Well, Mister, What's-your-name, I hear you still think we must have a free trade, or a revolution." "Yes, I do." "But if we have a free trade, what will become of the landlords?" They never ask what will become of you, if we are not to have a free trade. Why care for people who care for nobody but themselves? Your wheel-barrow is not a coach-and-four; it is the grapery that is in danger, not your grand epergne, plated with sham silver." "Well, but Mr. What's-your-name, how is your trade now?" Very bad." "'Pshaw, we never prospered more than at present. Look at that new street! what an income is rising there!" "That income is not rising, but sinking. More than one half of the capital expended there, is already lost for ever, in taxes on wood, bricks, and bread" "Bread! come, that *is* a droll joke! what has bread to do with building? The money, however, must have come from somewhere." "True; but do you know that the poor-rates of England and Wales last year increased eight per cent. on the average? There is not one county upon which to hang a quibble; not one was stationary, in not one was there a decrease; and the increase was greatest in those counties, on which depends the prosperity of all the rest. In Warwickshire, the increase was sixteen per cent.—in Lancashire, twenty two. Does this look like prosperity? A little more such prosperity will close the manufactories from one end of kingdom to the other; and then your favourite, Wetherell, will see the difference between a mob that chooses to do evil, and one that cannot avoid doing it." "Well, but Mister What's-your- name, you should not be ungrateful. You see, God has sent his scourge, the cholera, among us." A few months since, a very big man, in a certain great house, blamed his Majesty's Ministers for the precautions they took against that disease. Shortly afterwards it arrived at his own door, but it passed on, and entered not; how, then can it be of God? Are famine and bad government your gods?" "Well, you are a queer fellow, Mr. Wat's-your-name. But what do you think of your Radicals now? The men are masters." "Yes, Sir; but; instead of trying to establish low wages, which signify low profits, had you not better try to raise profits by joining with your men, heart and hand, to effect the removal of the great cause of contention?" "What! submit to the beggars? I would starve first." "Now, Mr. Sneak-for-nought, if you were weighed, are you worth three-half-pence? First, let it be possible for you to become rich in England, and then, perhaps you may despise the poor without being ridiculous.

"But our magnificoes are magnificoes indeed. We have, at least, half-a-dozen ancients of yesterday, who, rather than suffer the Reform Bill to pass, and see the rabble, as the saying is, rise in intellect and respectability, would welcome the Russian despot and his Cossacks. They openly declare they would." "Well, Mr. What's-your-name, what do you want with me?" "I have been writing another book, and wish you to subscribe," "Why don't you write a book which a gentleman could read?" "I am not a gentleman, Sir." "If you are, you are a queer one. Put me down for a copy, however: I suppose I must patronize your vanity, or whatever else you call it. But what do you think of things now? Our ministers are not fit to make tailors of." "Very true, Sir." "Would you not rather live under the Emperor Nicholas than under a government like ours?" "I have more than once thought I should." "Well, we shall soon have him here, and better him than the rabble. We want a vigorous government." Now these magnificoes care not one straw whether their king be called William or Nicholas; but when they talk of a 'vigorous government,' they intend that the slave-whip shall be wielded by themselves; they never imagine, for a moment, that a barbarian, as unlettered as his horse, might possibly knout the holy cross on their respectable backs, from huckster to huckster, and from buttock to buttock? I know not whether they had the pleasure and the honour to inform Lord Wharncliffe that nobody likes the Reform Bill; but, I hope, neither he nor they will wait for wisdom, until the long-maned charger of the Scythian shout over his hay in their drawing-rooms, 'Aha! where are they?' There is no occasion for the assistance of the Moscovite to complete our destruction; England can ruin herself. Our great merchants and manufacturers acknowledge that their business is profitless, but they cannot see that there is a cause in operation which will deprive us of our trade, even if the master wholly resign his profits, and the artizan his wages. It is vain to reason with the least unreasoning of our magnificoes; not one of them can be made to believe that he has lost the ten thousand pounds which he never possessed. It is quite impossible, they all say, to lose what does not exist. The assertion is absurd, but seems unanswerable; and so Calamity, like these old women, lives for ever."

There is one subject on which the great vulgar of this town are nearly unanimous in opinion—I mean the necessity of an issue of small notes. They know nothing about the laws of currency; on the contrary, if put to their choice, they would, I verily believe, choose Pitt's inconvertible ones. We have, however, a few reasoning maniacs, who pretend to know something of the matter, and who presume to doubt whether Pitt's Bill or Peel's Bill has done most mischief. They audaciously enquire, how it happened that a ministry, advocating the principles of free-trade, interfered with the natural laws of currency, and consequently with the freedom of trade in money? They actually impugn the wisdom of encouraging a huge and mischievous banking establishment, to the injury of all the useful banks in the nation. They stupidly imagine that there is no difference, in principle, between a one-pound note and a five-pound note; and they wonder, with the simplicity of idiocy, why we are compelled to have the note which we do not want, and prevented from having the note which we do want. They innocently ask, why bankers should not be allowed to issue one-pound notes, payable in gold at the counter, and with no other restraint than the mutual watchfulness and jealousy of the respective issuers? When told that if one-pound notes reappear, the gold coins will disappear, they reply, that if so, very few gold coins can be wanted; and that, by an issue of small notes, controlled by no law but the natural law of the case, "one pound might indeed be made to do the work of five." When reminded of the crisis of 1825, they ridiculously assert, that the law alone was the cause of the crisis—that law which sagaciously made one over-grown bank liable to furnish specie for the whole realm, and furnish it in greatest abundance, when directly interested in furnishing none at all. For, they say, if the thousand banks of the empire had each been liable to provide gold (not bank paper) for the payment of its own notes, all the gold wanted would have been found; and no inconvenience whatever would have been sustained by them or the community. When told that theory is but theory, they sneeringly answer, that Watt's steam-engine was theory fifty years ago. These fellows, I have little doubt, would rather give a shilling for a peck of good foreign wheat, than thrice that sum for the same quantity and quality grown in their own country. If I were in authority, I would hang every man of them to-morrow. I know, Gentlemen, you do not agree with me on the Currency Question—and perhaps not altogether upon other points—but you will be glad, perhaps, to give insertion to these opinions of the inhabitant of a great manufacturing town. The people, to be governed well, must be known well.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

THE NEWSPAPERS.

REPORTING, EDITING, SPECULATING, AND PROPRIETORSHIPS

(*From the Metropolitan Magazine for January*, 1833.)

The learned Bayle, in his preface of 1684, lays it down, that he is not a critic, but a reporter. If we are to accept this estimate of his pretensions, we must certainly acknowledge that he was the most glorious luminary that the reporting fraternity has ever possessed, or can ever hope to boast of. In point of integrity, the reporters have very little to plume themselves upon, in the Leviathan or Caliban, as he has been sometimes called, of English literature; and if Erasmus were termed "the glory of the priesthood and the shame," Dr. Johnson may, with equal justice, be styled, the glory and shame of the reporting profession. The doctor's declaration, that, in reporting the debates in Parliament, "he always took care that the Whig rascals should not have the best of the argument," is at once a proof of the then prostituted state of the press, and of the meanness and dishonesty which could be imparted to a great mind, by those degrading prejudices with which the nature of this eminent man was so unhappily saturated. His reports have little of the colloquial style, or impress of actual speaking. They bear all the features of deliberate study at the desk, and are strongly stamped with the unequivocal characteristics of the Johnsonian composition. Lord Lyttelton, Sir John St. Aubin, Mr. Pulteney, Lord Chatham, Walpole, and the great luminaries of that extraordinary era, always appear in latinized pomposity, and under the ample folds of the toga. Even the celebrated reproof of Lord Chatham to Horace Walpole, which has been so justly eulogized, and will last as long as our language, was reported by the doctor with his usual peculiarities of of style and cadence. Johnson's women, in his works of imagination, speak very academically: and Goldsmith, very justly told him that he could not write the dialogue between the fishes, for he would make the sprats and minnows all talk like great whales. In a similar manner he has made all his parliamentary orators talk like whales and sharks, giving the character of the former to his friends, and of the latter to his foes.

Parliamentary reporting is now as perfect as it can be, under the present condition of the press, and the faults found with it by noble lords and honourable commoners, are either groundless or attributable to themselves. The members cling to their Gothic prejudices to the very last, and still strive to invest the business of reporting with some of the disgrace, and very much of the inconveniences of stealth and illegality. It is but recently that reporters dared to show a note book or implement of writing in the House of Lords. They were obliged to conceal what they were about, by hiding their writing apparatus below the bar, and behind the screen or curtain; and if the edge of the white paper should, by chance or accident, appear above the crimson barrier, there immediately stalked forth the yeoman usher of the black rod, or some deadly myrmidon, to order the delinquent immediately to cease from violating the standing order of the House—the hallowed privilege of parliament—secrecy. Lord Eldon was once the champion of this standing order, yet when the golden rule of the good old times was departed from, and the reporters were cabined, cribbed, and confined like pigs in a stye, if, in the jostling of elbows a note book should fall over the bar, or sacred precinct, we have seen his lordship come from his seat on the opposition bench, and pick up the stray volume and politely present it to the owner. Let the Lords immediately double or even quadruple the accommodation which they afford to the press, and let the new Speaker of the ensuing parliament the constitutional House of Commons—give them a compartment in the side gallery, or the front of the gallery, in which they are now accommodated, or rather not accommodated, and all reasonable complaint against the corps will cease.

When the present member for Middlesex, Mr. Hume, brought the reporter of the "Times" to the bar of the House for misrepresenting his speech, the reporter firmly and manfully defended himself upon two grounds:—firstly, that the speech was not misrepresented, but reported accurately and fairly in letter and spirit; and, secondly, that inaccuracies by no means implied delinquency or even negligence; for," added the accused, "the members who sit immediately round the table, or who are contiguous to each other, so repeatedly misunderstand what is said, that not a night passes without very many of them rising to explain; is it therefore surprising that a sentence of a speech should be misunderstood by a reporter who is placed at the very utmost point of distance from the speaker, and under every possible disadvantage of seeing or hearing?" The argument was irresistible; and Sir Francis Burdett, with his usual independence and manliness of character, rose, and insisted that the report was accurate, and that the honourable member had uttered precisely the words attributed to him. "*Solventur risu tabulæ; tu missus abibis.*" But there might have been very little of the *risu* to the honest and innocent reporter, for the *missus* cost him 25*l.* in fees paid to the officers of the house during his very brief custody. These extortions are of a more disgraceful character than any now practiced in this country; they are more particularly disgraceful as coming from persons attached to one of the legislative bodies of the empire, that should seem above such practices in all which related to it. Mr. Walter, in the present instance, with a liberality which has always characterised him, sent the reporter a check for 50*l.*

When the Earl of Limerick, in the session before the last, brought the printer of the "Times" before the House of Lords, the expenses of the short and foolish job cost the "Times" about 50*l.* The confinement in such cases is ridiculous in every thing except the enormous expense. The printer, in the present instance, was taken from the bar to a coffee-house, where he sat the knight of a round table, regaling his friends and the officers of the House with a sumptuous dinner and copious libations, after which he took his walk, "as was his custom, in the afternoon." When honest Jack Fuller, the member for Sussex, was confined by the vote of the House for insulting the Speaker, he seemed to conceive that he was going to be mangled and locked up in some cell disproportioned perhaps to the large and magnificent scale of his person. To his surprise, he was allowed to send for his old housekeeper, whose mind was equally full of the fears of a more criminal and less aristocratic species of "durance vile" The old woman, on seeing her master, burst into tears. "Don't be blubbering there, you foolish old woman, but go home and bring me a bottle of rum," roared honest Jack; and the servant was about to depart in joyful surprise that imprisonment could be made so gentlemanly and respectable; but the officers of the House assured their prisoner that he might have rum and all things that he wanted, by paying for them at a prisoner's price. "I was to have had a dinner party of twelve or fourteen people to-morrow," said honest Jack. "You can have your dinner party here, sir, if you please," was the reply of the officer. "Zounds, can I?" cried the county member, his eyes dilating with surprise and delight; "then I don't care a d——n for the little man in the big wig, or for his warrants and imprisonment,"

The subject of reporting is, in every respect, of such great importance at the present crisis, the eve of a general election and of a new parliament, that we shall pursue it to a close and then proceed to an analysis of other branches of the press, in which we shall be able to develope some extraordinary matter, that will probably surprise the public.

The errors of reporting seldom arise from any bad motives, at least in the reporters. We must except, however, many cases in which strong national prejudice and violent feelings influence Irish reporters for or against Irish members, or upon Irish subjects. The reporters, moreover, like all *parvenus*, are aristocrats in disposition, and Tories in politics, although the triumph of reform and of the Whigs, has occasioned very numerous instances of the most ludicrously dishonourable and vulgar ratting of sentiment among them. There is always a bias against radical member, as vulgar, illiterate men, who have no right to command our respect, because they are "no higher than ourselves."

We recollect some ludicrous errors of the reporting departments of newspapers.

On one occasion, the Attorney-General, Sir Charles Wetherell, made one of the most furious and eccentric, of all his very furious and very eccentric tirades. It was directed like an unmasked battery of rockets or shrapnells against Mr. Littleton, the member for Staffordshire. Every body knows that Sir Charles contemns the study of costume, and and that Mr. Littleton is one of the best looking men in the House of Commons. Sir Charles, throughout his furious philippic, attacked Mr. L——as a country gentlemen—a term of distinction in the time of Sir Robert Walpole—but instead of the term country gentleman, he invariably called him "the *rustic* gentleman." Mr. Littleton evinced great annoyance at the incessant repetition, or reproach as it was meant, of the *rustic* gentleman. His annoyance was by no means decreased next morning, at finding that an ignorant reporter of a morning paper of great circulation, had throughout all the endless reiterations, set him down, not as the *rustic*, but as the *rusty* gentleman—"Rusty gentleman," quoth the Examiner; "and this from the attorney-general!—Reader, have you ever seen the attorney-general?"

We recollect Sir Isaac Coffin repairing to a newspaper office, in a great fury, with a newspaper crumpled up in the grasp of one hand, whilst a terrific oaken cudgel was brandished in the other. "Where is the editor? I want to see the editor—I insist upon seeing the editor immediately!" said the gallant man of war and wave. It happened that a reporter was present who very well knew the gallant admiral, and understood how to appease his angry moods. After several parries of his rage, and some soothing compliments dexterously applied, the reporter, with an air of *bon-homi*, asked, "But, my dear Sir Isaac, what *is* really the matter?" "Matter, sir, matter?" answered the incensed admiral, "Sir, directly I entered the United Service Club this morning, one friend cried out,' Sir Isaac, what have you done with your voice?' Then another cried, 'How is your voice, Sir Isaac?' A third exclaimed, 'Have you got a cold, Sir Isaac?' I flew to the Naval Club, where again one friend saluted me with,' How are your lungs, Sir Isaac?' Another called across the table,' Why, Sir Isaac, you *used* to have a good pair of lungs of your own, how is it, Sir Isaac?' I can stand a joke, sir (continued the admiral,) "as well as any man in England, but hang me if I stand this any longer. Sir, I tell you that I was never more wind and weather tight in my hull than at this moment, and d——n me if I couldn't hail the main-top in any hurricane that ever blew—and look here, sir, look at this," saying which, he spread open that morning's copy of the paper, in which we read in the Parliamentary Debates, that "Sir Isaac Coffin addressed a few observations to the House, *which were totally inaudible in the gallery.*" It was not difficult to pacify the gallant admiral, by assuring him that the mistake could never occur again to a member whose voice equalled that of Braham's in melody, and a speaking trumpet in power. A few more very ludicrous scenes took place with the gallant admiral and the press, and whoever remembers the immense figure and resolute bearing of this son of Mars, must feel that it was almost as pleasant to face a lion as to encounter him in his wrath.

The late coroner for Middlesex, when called to attend inquests, used to give the reporter of the court a seat on his coach-box. This man was a capital boxer. Thus patronised by the coroner, he conceived that he had almost a patent right to a monopoly in reporting inquests. He was indignant when he saw two others taking a case, and urged his prior occupation of such business. His adversaries were deaf to his plea. "But what can I do," said he, "I have already taken a half sovereign to suppress the case." Their reply to this was obvious; they wanted an equal bribe: or to share that bribe equally. The nice point was at last agreed to be settled at the Ben Jonson's Head, where the coroner's protegé settled it off-hand, by half cracking the heads of his adversaries. He paid dearly for his violence, in compromising actions for assault.

These are men always poor and depraved, from the necessity they are under of keeping in with that order of the police, commonly called Bow-street officers. They drink with them to excess. The head clerk of one of the police-offices at the west end of the town once told us, that when the magistrates' back was turned, the penny-a-line men were allowed access to the books and minutes of the office. It is to be hoped that the magistrates have discovered and checked such a practice.

The press must justly bear the disgrace which such a class of characters can bring on it; for not only do respectable editors employ these men in functions suited to them, and which the better class of reporters would not perform; but for the sake of economy, they even endeavour to thrust them into the gallery of the House of Commons, or to the bar of the House of Lords, for a species of reporting for which they are absolutely as incompetent as chimney sweeps. It would not be difficult to name a proprietor who employs one of the most notoriously infamous of this class of reporters, notwithstanding the frequent and very disgraceful, and often, very expensive exposures of his conduct. But the press is in the hands of traders, who consider nothing but a return of profits, and who are often too illiterate to write a sentence grammatically. The statement is far from exaggerated, and of this ample proof might be afforded.

To a person who has been engaged from his youth in a manual trade, and who considers a newspaper solely as an engine for turning a penny, it would be in vain to remonstrate against the turpitude of depreciating the fame of public characters, by weak or illiterate reports of their speeches. The lawyer may be injured in his practice, or the statesman deteriorated in his character, rather than that such a trading proprietor should spend one shilling unnecessarily, to prevent the injustice. Members complain bitterly of this state of the press, but they owe it to the enormous newspaper duties and to restrictions, which have kept literary competitors from the market.

The argument which we have been stating will, of course, apply to every species of reporting, as well as to that of debates; and from this we may learn what confidence the public can put in such a journal. The fallacy and absurdity of the argument are sufficiently illustrated by the invariable increase in the circulation of the "Morning Chronicle," during the session of parliament, and which is owing to the reputation of that paper for accurate reports. If this is cited to the editor of the paper to which we have been alluding, the reply is, "Well, nobody looks to us for reports, or cares anything about it."

It is too often to this superintending ignorance—this interference of the illiterate with literary business, that length is made the sole test of parliamentary reporting, to the destruction of style, accuracy, and every essential merit. A paper is laid before each proprietor every morning, with the labours of every contributor marked by his name. As the proprietors, with very few exceptions, are utterly illiterate men, their method is to take a two-foot rule and measure the reports, and the longest is always decided to be the best. This is their sole criterion.

There are, of course, honourable exceptions to these characteristics of the London Press, and they will be pointed out in due course.

The learned and philosophic editor of the "Morning Chronicle," was, for a very long time, a reporter upon the establishment of that paper. Speeches which related to facts and statistical details, or general principles, he reported well; but in what related to wit, humour, elegance of composition, imagery, or what is styled rhetoric or oratory, his success was not so great. This was unfortunate, because his career was in the days of Pitt, Sheridan, Wyndham, and Canning, when speeches in parliament were not of the sober business-like character which they have since become. The equally learned and philosophic editor of the "Globe" was also a reporter at the same period.

The principal editor of "The Times" was long a reporter, and certainly that gentleman's faculties were better adapted to any other literary work.

But the parliamentary corps of reporters derived respectability and service from the talents and conduct of Mr. Murray, the present assisting editor of the "Times." He was one of the ablest reporters

in the gallery. Every branch of the "Herald" is conducted by some ci-devant reporter, and the same may be said of the "Times," except with respect to some of its leading articles. The foreign articles of the "Times" are from the able pen of Mr. Murray. The editor writes merely paragraphs, or occasional short "leaders," on subjects that may casually arise in the course of the night. His pen is not that of a ready writer—but his caution is extreme, and his judgment sound, and he is fortunate in having attributed to him the writings of Murray, Stirling, and the other able amen whom the large capital of that paper enables it to employ. All persons connected with the "Chronicle" are, or have been, reporters, except one, who is an illiterate but expert printer, and who in point of fact, conducts a very great part of the management of that once celibrated paper. The foreign leaders in the "Morning Herald" are written either by a gentleman recently a reporter, and now at the bar, or by a barrister of talent, and the reporter for the "Herald" in the Court of King's Bench. The remaining *littéraire*, upon this paper, is a gentleman lately a reporter, and the author of two fine tragedies. The "Morning Post" is more out of the pale of our acquaintance, but it is infinitely to the honour of the proprietor and managers of that paper, that whilst they are men of literature, they are conscientiously of the politics which they advocate and support.

With regard to the two remaining morning papers—the "Ledger" is an excellent paper, in great circulation in the city end of the metropolis, but of its proprietors and editors we know nothing; and the "Morning Advertiser" is the "Publican's Paper," the profits of which go to support their infirm members. In both these papers, information is more sought for, than the violence of party politics.

It might be imagined, as "the taxes on knowledge" make the business of a morning, and almost of an evening paper, a monopoly, by shutting out from the market the competition of small capitals, that, like other monopolies, very large fortunes would be made by persons in possession of so exclusive a trade. The very reverse of this is the fact, for the newspaper press is a chaos, an anomaly that almost baffles calculation upon general principles. The poverty of men of letters is proverbial, and it might be supposed that the newspaper press would be redundant of literary characters, who would flock to it for the relief which a monopoly ought to be able to afford. Here is another inconsistency. The property of the press is almost altogether in the hands of retail traders—men totally illiterate.

When a reporter becomes an editor, be gives the cut to all his old friends. There is not an instance to the contrary on the press of London—the midshipman or the youngest ensign dines with the captain, or messes with the colonel, but the whole dignity of the press would be destroyed, and all discipline and subordination annihilated, were an editor to suffer a reporter to be seen at his table. The late hours, and the nature of a reporting life, lead to midnight orgies. The editor's table is solitary—he enjoys his midnight revels alone, and "with none of the press."

Immediately prior to the commencement of every session, Mr. Walter, of the "Times," gives a grand dinner to all the gentlemen of the establishment, including reporters of every description, the editors, head printers, clerks, auditor, and a few miscellaneous characters. This privilege of dining once a year, and only once, is deemed a high honour by the reporters. We know of no instance of any reporter being independent enough to refuse to dine at a table, at which he is admitted but once per annum, and that by way of condescension and special favour. The proprietor of one morning paper, when he became possessed of it by purchase, had the good sense to perceive that his habits and defects of education rendered it unfit that he should appear at a convivial meeting of scholars and gentlemen. Such an exposure might render his future assumption of authority weak, or expose it to ridicule, and he resolved to get rid of the annual dinner altogether. To effect this was a matter of no great facility: the reporters were not likely to be satisfied at the loss of the one good annual dinner, which they could claim as a right by the *lex non scripta*, the common law of the press, established upon immemorial usage. The serious dilemma was made more serious by the cruel fact, that the preceding proprietor, Mr. Perry, had been an open-hearted, hospitable gentleman, at whose profuse and elegant table the reporters were often admitted with a great deal of the *bonhomie* characteristic of that justly popular owner of the morning Chronicle." In fact, the reporters upon the establishment of that paper were like spoiled children, or like sturdy freebooters, who were disposed to claim as a right what they had long been accustomed to receive as an indulgence or a favour. Ludicrous as it may appear, the dilemma occasioned great uneasiness and mortification to the new proprietor, but he eventually cut the gordian, or, as he calls it, the "gordon" knot, by giving each gentleman five pounds in lieu of the dinner, and putting the gift upon the footing that it was meant to cover their expenses of coach hire in going to, and coming from the Houses of Parliament. But so omnipotent is money, that a person of this stamp and character struts or rumbles his hour on the stage, hiring, dismissing, and commanding all the *littéraires* with by far less of ceremony or feeling than the average of masters hire or dismiss cabriolet drivers or luggage porters. Other papers give their annual dinners to all the establishment, including from the proprietor down to the very devils. The gentlemen—*i. e.* the reporters, and those not below them—pay for their dinner tickets, and the surplus of what they pay above the contract price with the tavern keeper per head, is carried to the benefit of the compositors, type-founders, and devils, who dine gratis. The balance of the bill is made good by the proprietor. There is the independence of an open market in this old-fashioned arrangement, and the only ludicrous feature on these occasions is, that although the aristocracy of the press is thrown aside during the dinner, and a perfect Saturnalia prevails—a reign of misrule—yet the system of castes is resumed the next day.

Literary men of all grades on a newspaper are equally exposed to the caprices of the low traders who are masters of the property of the press, and it is therefore singular that it should exist, and that this aristocracy should be carried to an excess upon liberal papers, and be mitigated on the Tory journals. It exists in full oriental rigour in the "Times," and is strong on the "Morning Chronicle" and "Morning Herald," whilst little of it is to be found on the "Morning Post," nor used it to prevail under the Tory, Dr. Stoddart. The rule, however, is not undeviating, for——Murray, on his "Representative," was "Absolute John:" and Perry, of Whig celebrity, had none of the aristocracy about him. On the contrary, often have we dined with the latter, with our brother reporters, when the flow of wine made the Conomara gentry of the press put to the test the truth of King Charles's drinking song, that "a drunken man is as good as a king." Perry always took it in good part; he was thoroughly a good-hearted man. In our younger days, how often have we, with Dr. Black, (as Cobbett styles him,) and David Power, and Peter Finnerty, stars of the reporting sphere in the days gone by, experienced proofs of Perry's inexhaustible good temper and good nature!

These apparently common-place anecdotes and reminiscences are not unimportant, except to common-place minds, for it is really curious to know the habits, circumstances, and grades of men who feed or guide the mighty engine of the press, in all its plenitude of power, upon the happiness and conduct of so many millions of persons throughout the United Kingdom. For this reason we shall dwell a little more upon this subject, before we come to the *morale* and *intellect* of the press, in its ostensible and ostentatious character.

From libations enjoyed in the Rainbow, the Mitre, the Red Lion, or the Crown, or one of the other resorts of the reporters, he, the reporter, issues to his important functions, and upon his state of nerves or temper depend the fate of a sublime tragedy, the reputation of a new actress or vocal aspirant, or the length, accuracy, beauty, or deformity of the speech of a great statesman or parliamentary orator—a speech which he has probably conned for days and nights, on which the eyes of his party are intensely fixed, and which is intended to influence the speculations of the merchant or the political relations of the world. The reporter, strengthened by a repast of Welsh rabbits or broiled kidneys, and inspired by his favourite potation, criticism sparkling in his eye, and his soul full of the refinements of taste and the delicacies of art, goes forth to pronounce whether an opera dancer possess the graces of the highest school—whether an actress in genteel comedy have the true *ton* of the highest fashion, such as is witnessed in the drawing-room of the aristocracy—whether a great Italian singer have all the exquisite refinements and nicer delicacies, which nothing can impart but real genius sublimated by the most finished study of the most exquisite models, under the higher masters. All such points are determined and pronounced upon, *ex cathedra*, by the Aristarchus, albeit he is as ignorant as a horse of the graces; and as to music, knows not a half note from a natural, or an adagio movement from a jig.

We once knew a laughable illustration of this species of newspaper business. The proprietor of one of the morning papers became economical, and wished to pick up one or more cheap reporters. He pitched upon a young lad from Ireland, who had just arrived in London to study the law, or rather to gain a livelihood at as little expense of study of any sort as possible. What Doctor Johnson said of French adventurers in London may truly be applied to all Irish adventurers indiscriminately, and without any risk whatever of doing them injustice:

> All sciences a starving Frenchman knows,
> And bid him go to hell - to hell he goes.

An Irishman knows every thing. The poor fellow was a very ingenious specimen of such importations, who being asked whether he could play the fiddle, instead of answering yes, replied with *naiveté*, "I don't know, for I never tried." In the case we allude to, the young gentleman flatly answered, "And yes to be sure now," to whatever he was asked to do. Five guineas a week was to be given to him, and five guineas a week to a lad just arrived, at odds with fortune, from a village of one of the western provinces of Ireland, or England either, was an income beyond avarice itself to contemplate. But his place was not to be a sinecure; he was to report in the gallery, and in one of the law courts, to both of which jobs he professed himself perfectly competent. He was asked if he felt himself able to review the theatres, and these functions he likewise undertook. "And I suppose you will have no objection," said the employer, "to write us criticisms upon paintings, statuary, and works of art and *vertú*," "None in the least; nothing more aisy or plisant," replied the youth from the Emerald Isle. At last came the climax of cruel exactions for the five guineas. "Our paper, sir, makes a great point of the opera and music; they are more fashionable than plays, and we aim particularly at fashion. Have you any objection to undertake our critiques upon the opera and morning concerts in the season?" "Not in the laist, to be sure now, and couldn't I give them genteelly?" This was conclusive, and the bargain was struck.

It was said of Mirabeau that, in his distress, he professed his ability to perform any task whatever that was proposed to him, with the promise of a good reward; and Dumont, his friend, declares, that had any body asked him to write a Chinese dictionary, he would have undertaken the task. It was the same with this young Irish reporter, this fortunate youth; and had this learned Theban proprietor suggested to him the composition of a Polyglot bible, he would have pledged himself to the job without the slightest hesitation. When the gentleman who introduced this universal genius to proprietor was asked in secret whether his young friend from the unspellable and unpronounceable village of Connaught understood music, the reply was, "No, indeed; but I dare say he may have a natural taste." "Does he know any thing whatever of painting?"—"The devil a bit, and how should he?" "How then could he undertake to criticise paintings and works of art?"—"Och, sir, and an't those things so easily picked up in a big city like London?" Until the cub's taste and knowledge of art were acquired in the big city, the works of artists, involving their character and support, were to be at the mercy of his caprice and ignorance. When the proprietorship of newspapers falls into the hands of illiterate men, is it to be wondered that the public are annoyed with the ignorance too often displayed in journals on these subjects?

Let us fully illustrate this point by a little of the private history of some of the papers, beginning with the "Morning Chronicle," and concluding with a group of the penny press and the "Court Journal."

We may be allowed to preface such biography with a few observations upon the want of principle which pervades the newspaper press. The ignorance and low habits of men who have become possessed of newspaper property are not fair objects of reproach—they are the accidents of life; but a want of independence and integrity is stigma which cannot be palliated on the plea of want of education, or of any sphere in which a man may have been doomed to pass his youth or middle life.

When we speak of illiterate men, or men of no education, we do not use the word education in the very common acceptation of the term, viz. a classical education. We literally mean men that can read, but not write, at least grammar, or even English. The ignorance of a rich, but really very honest trading proprietor of a morning paper was so gross, that he invariably used *what* for who, that, or which. *Them* was only written for *these* and *those*, and "*them* measures," "*them* taxes," "*them* debates;" in short, *them* every thing would have appeared in articles he would write, in defiance of his incapacity, but for the correction of the printers. This man never used the preposition *of*, but "two or three *on* them," "six *on them* members *what* voted for," &c. Such was his phraseology, always corrected even by a reporter or printer, and, strange to say, he never observed the alteration.

Thank heaven, the world of letters and of intellect is a republic, and if a man raises himself to literary pre-eminence from a low origin, it redounds to his honour, and very greatly enhances his merit. The market is a thoroughly open market, and when a man like a father of the present proprietor of a highly talented morning paper, raises himself from keeping a book stall, then a bookseller's shop, and lastly to be proprietor of the richest journal in Europe, every body must praise his talents and good fortune. Besides, as his fortune rose, his son the present proprietor, put himself to study, went to college, and in all his conduct on the press has maintained the highest character for integrity, liberality, and gentlemanly, and even kind feelings.

Two very false ideas are prevalent on the press among trading proprietors. First, that a man of no character or principal may own or edit a paper inasmuch as the character of the man is distinct from that of the publication. The second vulgar error, equally prevalent among such proprietors is, that it is consistent with honor and integrity for a man to take any side, or adopt any party—to write up or down, any person, cause, or measure, if it will make money for the paper.

The first error is too revolting to need much comment. In relation to stock jobbing, gambling, hush money, and a thousand other vices, no man has half the opportunities of guilt that an unprincipled conductor of a newspaper may avail himself of, or may create. In proportion to the means and appliances of doing wrong, prudence should teach us to distrust a man without principle.

Upon the second point I am sorry to say, a most astonishing want of principle pervades the press. The "Times" watches the wind, and sails with the stream. That paper is invaluable; for so very acute is its perception, so profound in its penetration, and so accurate its judgement, that even when we can place no reliance whatever upon the justice or policy of the side it may espouse, we may be perfectly confident that that side is the strongest and most likely to win. The "TIMES is the times," is the maxim with every administration. The consummate policy of that paper, whilst the Wellington and Grey parties were in contest for office—its keeping aloof whilst the negociations were pending, and the prodigious power, at least of words, with which it came out in favour of Whiggism and reform on the very morning after the sight on which the ascendancy of the Whigs was made certain, are unrivalled instances of finesse, and worthy a Mazarin or a Richelieu.

One person, a trader, is the sole proprietor of four newspapers—the "Morning Chronicle," the "Observer," the "Englishman," and "Bell's Life in London." Whilst the "Morning Chronicle" was a red hot Radical paper, the "Observer" was Ultra-Tory; and "Bell's Life in London" Tory, with a little tinge of liberalism. The "Englishman" is little but an artifice—a copy of the "Observer." with a transmutation of the locality of its matter Soon after, the "Observer" turned furiously Radical, for it was going down hill; but "Bell's Life" kept its politics. Now, the "Observer" is Ultra Tory again, and Bell's Life" is Radical. This is not a direliction, but an utter want of principle. A more offensive and disgusting want of principle, as to right and wrong in proprietorship cannot be well imagined. Sentiment, opinion, morality feeling for the country, or for the good or evil which men or measures may inflict upon trade, or interest, or upon individuals, have no place whatever in such newspaper steam-manufactories: the only object is to make goods to suit all customers. A gentleman, now I believe a reporter, told me that, when he was engaging himself as a *littèraire* and political writer on the "Observer" and "Englishman," the editor or printer, for they are the same person, and not a literary man, wished him to take the line of the very extreme of the most Ultra Toryism. He, on the contrary, was of all existing Radicals, the most violent and uncompromising, and like Sterne's person, "he trusted he had a conscience." The idea of a conscience in a newspaper office struck this compound of printer's devil, printer, and editor, as a preposterous fudge. "Zounds!" said he, "I never knew any man particular on such points. The last gentleman I had was a clergyman, and he invariably, before he wrote on any subject, used to ask me which side he should take." "That clergyman was a scoundrel," was the reply; "I have no right to impose subjects upon you, and will avoid or take up subjects as you may think fit; but whatever I write upon, I shall write my honest sentiments and opinions, which are Ultra Radical." Finding this zealot a very able man, and that he was inflexible at any price, this *homme d'affaires* gave up the point, and the two papers changed at a tangent from the most abject servility of Toryism to the most exalted abstractions of Radical utopianism. What a picture does this give of the press that great engine of intellect and virtue which is to improve the age!

There is even a worse illustration of this point in the "Court Journal." Of course, nothing more than the second-hand impertinences of awkward imitations of fashionable life, gleaned from waiting-maids and milliners, are to be expected of a publication with such a title. It has no pretensions to literature or politics; but yet it ought to have some public principle. It has wavered, however, oft and suddenly, under the same editor and proprietor, from Radicalism to Toryism, to Whiggism, and all other *isms*, which were likely to bring grist to the mill, or shillings and pence to the pocket, according to the calculations of the proprietor and conductor.

But there are honorable exceptions on the press to this prostitution of public principles. Mr. Thwaites, the late proprietor of the "Morning Herald," never could be persuaded to gain money by publishing anything which he did not conscientiously believe to be just and right. The inflexible integrity of the "Examiner," under the Hunts, is above all praise; and the present editor is equally inflexible, and possesses more talent. The "Examiner" is the best written paper in England. The "Morning Post" has never deviated from its principles, even when the stream set the strongest against them.

We have pleasure in mentioning these honourable exceptions to literary tergiversation, which is defended on the plea that the writers consider themselves in the light of *barristers* holding a brief, and that they are bound to take up any side, and to change it as often as their illiterate and trading employers dictate. Let the excuse have its weight.

The history of the "Morning Chronicle," is the most curious illustration of all things connected with the press.

At its lowest ebb, it was bought many years ago for a trifle, by our late excellent friend, Mr. Perry. At that time, Perry was a literary adventurer from Scotland to the metropolis; and amongst the innumerable records of the goodness of his nature, is the fact of his granting an annuity to the widow of the tradesman who advanced him the money which bought the paper, and proved the foundation of his large fortune.

MISCELLANEA.

A FIGURATIVE WITNESS—At the Westmorland Assizes, last week, *John Roxburgh* was charged with rioting during the Kendal election, at the house of W. Braithwaite, of the Ring of Bells, Kirkland. W. Braithwaite examined.—Counsel. Pray, what time might the mob gather around your house? Witness. About eleven o'clock. They came on like a shoal of red herrings in a mighty rushing tide, right in centre and right in front, [laughter.] Roxburgh was there; he used all the gesticulations and grimaces of a tight rope dancer, a Merry Andrew, or a clown, [loud langhter, in which the venerable Judge joined.] After Roxburgh had given the word "halt!" he harangued the mob with all the oratory of a Demosthenes, waving a blue flag and part of a yellow one.—Counsel. Well, what next? Witness. A consultation was held for two minutes, when Roxburgh deliberately threw a stone through my window; another consultation was held for one minute, when two stones were thrown through my window. Roxburgh threw the first, and then the stones fell in showers, "thick as the autumnal leaves that strew the brooks in Vallambrosa;" the crash was tremendous, and the welkin rung with the uproar.—His Lordship. I wish you would speak in plain language.—Mr. Armstrong. He can't, my Lord.—Witness. The mob then made a demonstration to move upon me and my house, but I retired; and found sanctuary and safety in that of a neighbour. After barricading the fortress, I reconnoitred, and saw what was going on by peeping through a window.—Counsel. Had you any colour out? Witness. The banner of patriotism had been floating in the winds from an upper chamber, but I took it in ere the tempest of faction arose. Some miscreant penetrated the broken window, carried off the banner, and gave it to the mob, who scattered it in shreds to the winds of heaven, and it soon became as a thing that had been. The work of havoc and demolition lasted half an hour; and after destroying with fiendish hands the windows of my house and shop, glass, frames and all, they went away.—Mr. Armstrong. You make use of very fine language. Are not you and Roxburgh rival orators; and if so, which of you has the appellation of Lord Chancellor? Witness (pointing at Roxburgh.) His honour there—Mr. Armstrong. His honour at the bar, my Lord [loud laughter.] Then what are you—Sir Charles Wetherell or Sir Robert Peel? Witness (rather pettishly). My oratory never induced me to go and break Roxburgh's windows.—Several witnesses proved the case, and the prisoner was found guilty.—*Examiner, Feb.* 23.

THE POET OF THE LEG OF MUTTON.—At the Mansion-house, on Wednesday, T. MARTIN, a poor looking fellow, who had received a good education, was charged upon suspicion of having stolen the hind quarter of a sheep.—The prisoner was seen trudging along the street, under his greasy burden; and, upon being asked by an officer where he got the meat? he said, that a person had employed him to carry it to the lower end of Bishopsgate-street.—He assured the Lord Mayor that he never had, although miserably poor, committed a dishonest action.

The LORD MAYOR: You seem to be above your present condition. Have you not been a singer?

The Prisoner: Yes, my Lord: and I could earn a good livelihood at that profession, but I havn't as much clothes on me as would scour a spit. The whole trade of acting is falling into ruin, so that wherever I have gone to sing or recite of late, I have found several rivals from the theatre in the field. But, for all that, I wouldn't despair if I had a little toggery.

The LORD MAYOR: I am afraid that your brethren at the theatres are very badly off, and it is a melancholy thing to see a person who is capable of amusing a room, apprehended on suspicion of stealing a side of mutton.

The Prisoner: I was glad of the offer of a trifle for carrying the meat.—The LORD MAYOR; Well, I don't think you got the meat dishonestly; and I hope I shall never see you here again in such a situation.

The Prisoner: You never shall, my Lord; but hope you will have no objection to let me describe this event in a political way. I can dress it up in a bit of a dialogue, in Tom Hudson's style.

The LORD MAYOR: 'Tis an honest but a very doubtful way of living, and will always make you "poetical about the pockets:" His Lordship then gave the poor fellow a pair of shoes and sent him off to compose.

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRIETORS, by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No9. Church-lane, where all communications addressed the EDITOR, are received.

THE BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

SATURDAY, 20 JULY, 1833.

Since the publication of our paper this morning, we have received files of London papers by the *Lady Feversham*, up to the 28th of March. They afford very little news, either foreign or domestic. The most important information they contain, relates to the renewal of the Company's Charter, the correspondence regarding which, between Mr. Grant and the Court of Directors, has been published in the English papers. As it is very voluminous, however, we must reserve it for a future number, and confine ourselves in the mean while, to a report of a meeting at the India House, in which the changes proposed by ministers in the privileges of the Company, were communicated to the Court of Proprietors.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—MARCH 27.

The proceedings at the India House yesterday are of the very utmost importance. It will be seen from our Report, that with respect to the terms on which Ministers wish to renew the Charter, they are completely at issue with the East India Company. The whole of the correspondence and minutes of communication with the Government, which were yesterday read to the Meeting of Proprietors, will be distributed among them in a printed form in a few days, and the 15th of April was fixed for the Adjourned Meeting of the Proprietors, when they will decide with respect to this great question.

The British public will learn with much satisfaction, from the account of Mr. Grant's letter to the Chairman of the Committee of Secret Correspondence (Mr. Ravenshaw) dated the 15th of February last, that though Ministers wish to make no alteration in the system of Government of Indian through the Company, they wish to put an end to the trading character of the Company—a change which Ministers thought would strengthen it political efficiency. The point to which the public have been long looking is the trade to China: and it appears that, after much deliberation, Ministers have been led to the conclusion that the trade of this country with China, could no longer be made the subject of exclusive privilege. Mr. Grant urges the falsification of the Company's predictions with regard to the consequences of opening the India trade as an argument in favour of opening the trade, to China. "Experience," he said, "had taught him not to fix any limit to the extension of commerce, when it was left free and open to the supposed difficulties in the way of a free trade which Chinese jealousy would interpose. Mr. Grant did not seem to have any great apprehensions on this score. There is, however to be an officer stationed at Canton, backed with all the authority of the Government, to watch over and enforce the measures necessary to preserve the good understanding with the Chinese Government. But here a formidable difficulty presents itself. The Company administer the affairs of India at a heavy annual loss, which is met by the profits of the China trade. A great deal, however, often depends on a name. What is called profits, really means making the Chinese monopoly available to the taxing the people of England, to pay the expences of governing the people of India. Mr. Grant said Ministers could not admit the principal that the people of England were to be taxed for the support of the East India Company, which they had in effect been, to the amount of sixteen millions, during the last fourteen years, as admitted by the Company. Mr. Grant seems to contemplate the possibility of such reduction in the expenditure of India as may render the revenue equal to the demands on it. We foresee, however, considerable difficulty in the way of this. Hitherto the Company have always been thwarted in their economical views, by their servants in India. It required all the firmness of Lord Wm. Bentinck, only a year of the ago, to continue the army within the bounds of obedience, on account of an attempt to equalize the battu allowances, in order to effect a saving. It must always be borne in mind that colonial government is necessarily expensive because it is distance weakens authority. The arm of the Sultan, as Burke observes, is stronger in Thrace than in Syria or Egypt. Ministers propose to secure the dividends of the Company, and that of course throws the balance between Indian revenue and expenditure on John Bull, so that for taxation under the Chinese monopoly, we fear we shall have taxation in another shape.

However, if the Court of Proprietors prove refractory, Ministers are prepared with a plan for the future government of India, *without the intervention of the Company*. The communication of this piece of intelligence started the Court of Proprietors. Of course Ministers will not be very willing to encumber themselves with the responsibility of governing the immense India empire if they can avoide it. But after having come to the determination of embracing the alternative, they must go on, should the Company wish to throw up the Government.

The Directors seem to think that the Ministerial plan renders it impossible for them to continue to administer the affairs of India with any advantage. All the responsibility, all the odium of the bad government of India, would rest with the Company; whilst, by the plan, the government of the country would in reality be placed under the Ministers of the day.

It is proposed that the annuity to the Indian Stockholders should not be redeemable till after forty years.

The sweets of patronage, and some other considerations, wil l probably make the Company pause before it throws upon Ministers the task of governing India without their intervention.

We rejoice, at all events, that the monopoly of the China trade is about to be annihilated. Even the Duke of Wellington proposed this. The presumption is always in favour of freedom from monopoly. We are not afraid the British merchants will contrive means of rendering the intercourse with the great Empire of China, extensively beneficial to this country. How easy it must be to form establishments in countries adjacent to China, with a view a to supply the Chinese with European commodities in return! Leave these things, we say, to the ingenuity of British merchants. Some may be over-sanguine and fail; but others will profit by their errors.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Yesterday a General Meeting of Proprietors, specially convened to receive from the Directors an explanation of the communications which have taken place between the Directors and his Majesty's Government respecting the renewal of the Company's Charter, was held at the East-India House in Leadenhall-street. More than usual care seemed to be taken that none but Proprietors and those attending for the public Press should gain admittance to the Court, every gentleman's name being taken down as he came in. The Court was unusually full. At twelve precisely the Chairman, Mr Ravenshaw, took the Chair.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last Meeting.

Mr. Poynder begged to give notice of a Motion. but he was interrupted by loud cries of "chair, chair!"

The Chairman said, that the Proprietors had been called together to hear read the communications which had passed between the Directors and the Government on the subject of the Charter. As the evidence taken before the Committees of both Houses of Parliament had been laid before the Proprietors, he had no doubt that they had made themselves acquainted with the substance of that evidence, The subject which they were assembled to consider was of the utmost importance—involving the interests of millions. The territory of the Company exceeded in extent most of the Empires of Europe, and had frequently been denominated the brightest jewel in the British Crown. To that magnitude the empire committed to the charge of the Company had grown beginning from a small factory, under the controul and guidance of the servants of the Company, who, whether civil, military, or maritime, had devoted themselves to the interests of their employers in a manner which had never been surpassed, if it had ever been equalled [hear, hear;]. Nor was it to be forgotten that all this territory had been added to the Crown without any cost to the nation. The trade of this country with China had an origin as small as the Company's original dominion; but under the fostering care of the Company it had been raised to the highest importance and had been productive of infinite advantage, to this country [hear, hear!]. Not only were a great number of his Majesty's subjects employed by the Company in that trade, but also an immense revenue was yielded, by it, to the Crown [hear!]. He concluded by entreating the Proprietors to give the most calm and dispassionate attention to the exposition of the views of his Majesty's Ministers respecting the territorial government of India. the trade of the Company with China, and the disposition of the Company's mercantile property.

The Senior Clerk then read the minutes of an interview between the Directors and the Duke of Wellington in 1830, and several communications which had passed between Mr. C. Grant, on the part of the present Government, and the Directors.

The first document read contained a minute of an interview between Mr. Astell and Sir Robert Campbel (the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Company) on the one hand, and the Duke of Wellington (First Lord of the Treasury), and Lord Ellenborough (President of the Board of Control), on the other, at Apsley House, on the 12th of October, 1830. The Duke of Wellington then communicated to Mr. Astell and Sir R. Campbell the necessity there would be of making some mention in the King's Speech of the subject of the East-India Company's Charter and to know their thoughts with respect to the Government of India, and the throwing open of the trade to China, which was contemplated by his Majesty's Ministers.—To this the Chairman replied, that they had no views respecting the Government of India except so far as the Company was a useful instrument for governing that country with advantage to the public. Financially speaking, that trust caused a large deficit to the Company, which was solely made up by means of the trade with China, and the Diretcors could not see whence the means were to be obtained if the monopoly were removed. The Company remitted to this country an expenditure of 300,000 pounds sterling, annually, and they could not see how that remittance was to be supplied if their trade with China were abandoned. The first duty of the Directors was to maintain the rights of their constituents, and they could not consent to abandon the trade in which their property was invested, without seeurity. To this the Duke of Wellington rejoined, that the proprietors had sufficient security in the capital of the Company; which could still be employed in trade as the capital of any other corporate body. Lord Ellenborough added, that large reductions had been made in the expenditure of the Company, and still further reductions could be effected; and if not, the deficit must be made up by loans or other means. After some further observations, the Duke of Wellington said, that the object of the interview was merely to open the subject, and begged that what had passed might be considered private. It was ultimately agreed, however. that a minute of the conversation should be drawn up and signed by all parties, and that the Chairman should submit it to the Secret Committee of Correspondence.

The next document read was a minute of the Meeting of the Committee of Secret Correspondence, at which the above particulars were laid before them. The Secret Committee concurred in what had been said by the Chairman to the Duke of Wellington on the subject of the Company only desiring to be useful instruments in the Government of India, which they were willing to undertake, provided they were furnished with the means of carrying it on in a manner consistent with their own character and the advantages of India. The Committee remarked, that this was the first occasion on which any proposition had been submitted to them, not presenting them with any advantage, but simply putting at hazard their commercial capital, by the withdrawal of the exclusive privilege of trading to China. India had had the advantages of all the resources of the commercial capital of the Company, and it had only been by the help of that capital that they had been able to carry on the Government of the country. By a reference to their financial accounts, it appeared that in 1834. there would be a territorial deficit of 800,000*l*.; but if the monopoly of the China trade were withdrawn from them, there would be no profits available for political disbursements. If, therefore, the Company were divested of that monopoly, they could not carry on the Government of India without ample security being given for the safety of their capital stock. If that were not done, a separation between Government and trade must take place, and territory must suffer the abstraction of all the commercial means of the country.

The next document which was read contained the minutes of a secret Court of Directors, held on the 30th of March, 1831, after the resignation of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Ellenborough, in which the Chairman communicated to the Court all that had taken place between himself and the Government, from October, 183 .

The next document contained the memorandum of an interview between the present Chairman and Mr. Grant, Chairman of the Board of Control, on the 7th of July, 1831. Mr. Grant then stated, that the opponents of the Company complained of an indisposition to give information, which he said seemed to derive confirmation from some Members of the last and former Committee of the House of Commons, who were Directors of the Company, contending that, as the Company were not before the House, they were not called on to produce evidence, or expose the errors of their opponents. He added that the country expected they would come forward, and that he was inclined to think their doing so would, by Petition, be judicious. In reply it was said by the Chairman, that during the last Committee the Company's officers were examined on the finance accounts, and evidence had been adduced with respect to the China trade. It was further observed, that it was open to the Committee to call for what documents and evidence it pleased, without the Company appearing as petitioners. The Court of Directors would not recommend the Proprietors to petition for a charter, which would not secure their interests and enable them to discharge all the obligations imposed on them by it. Mr. Grant admitted the reasonableness, if the Charter were renewed, of their being furnished with the means of discharging the obligations it might impose, and that, in any arrangements that might be made, the interest of the Proprietors must the secured [hear!]. He added, that it now devolved on the Company to come forward and show grounds for the renewal of their charter. In reply, it was observed, the case of the Company had been established by the failure of its opponents, and that no evils in their Government having been pointed out, it must be presumed it was good: but that when the subject came before Parliament, the Company would be prepared to argue the expediency of maintaining the present system.

Other documents were then read, by which it appeared that the Chairman of the Court of Directors having had an interview with Earl Grey in December last, a paper, called "A Paper of Hints," dated Dec. 17, 1832, was transmited by Mr. Grant to Mr. Ravenshaw, the Chairman, which was afterwards laid before a Secret Court of Directors. The principal heads of the Paper of Hints were as follows:—

The China Monopoly to cease.

The East India Company to retain their Political Functions.

The Company's Assets, Commercial and Territorial, with all their Possessions and Rights, to be assigned to the Crown, on behalf of the Territorial Government of India.

An Annuity of 630,000*l*. to be granted to the Proprietors, to be paid in England by half-yearly instalments, and to be charged upon the Territorial Revenues of India exclusively, and to form part of the Territorial Debt of that country, not to be redeemable before the 30th of April, 18—, and then, at the option of Parliament, by the payment of 100*l*. for every 5*l*. 5*s*. of annuity.

Such part of the Commercial Assets as is convertable into money to be so converted, and the proceeds, with the Cash Balance of the Commercial Department, as exhibited in the Account of Stock by compatation for the 30th April 1834, appropriated to the discharge of an amount of the present Territorial Debt, equal to a capital producing 630,000*l*. a year.

The Territorial Revenue of India to be chargeable with all expenses incurred on account of that country at home and abroad.

The new annuitants to retain the character of a Joint Stock Company.

The qualifications of the Proprietors, and the right of voting, to remain as at present.

The number of Directors to be ; one fourth to go out by rotation every year, but to be immediately re-eligible.

The patronage to remain vested in the Directors.

The military patronage to be exercised as at present.

The Civil Servants to be educated at Haileysbury.

The details of the arrangement to be settled hereafter; but, perhaps, something of the following nature might answer:—

The students at the college to be considered only as competitors for writerships.

Their number to be so regulated, that there may be always more candidates than appointments.

Each student to remain at the college no longer than years.

Vacancies for civil appointments in India to be filled from the College, on public examination, by the students approved the most able.

The Directors to fill up the vacancies at the College each year; each Director to nominate in succession.

The plans and arrangements respecting the course and subjects of study to be formed by the Board and the Professors.

The 47th section of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, to remain, but made applicable to *removal* as well as appointment, and to *Professors* as well as Principals.

The Governor General in Council to report annually, on his responsibility, the number of Writers and Cadets, and Assistant Surgeons required for the service of the next year.

The Board of Control to have the power of reducing, but not of augmenting, that number.

Every British subject to have the right of going out to the seats of Government of the three Presidencies of India, without license: but his right of visiting the interior, or of residing there, and of acquiring and holding property, to be subject to the restraints and regulations which the local Government may impose.

The powers of the Court, and its relations with the India Board, to remain as at present, except as modified in the following summary:—

The Court, on the Board's final and conclusive order, are to send the dispatch by the first ship that goes after such order.

In the event of the Court refusing to prepare a dispatch, or to send a dispatch so altered by the Board, the Board to have the power of sending it themselves.

Appointment ofs Governors subject, as now, to the approbation of the King; but the Board to have a veto on the recall.

The same, with regard to the Commanders of the Forces.

The Board to have the same power with regard to pensions or salaries below 200*l*. a year, and to gratuities below 600*l*., that they have now with respect to salaries, pensions, or gratuities above those amounts.

Home expenditure and establishment to be under the control of the Board.

The minutes of the Secret Committee to this communication were then read. With respect to the proposition of his Majesty's Ministers, that the monopoly of the China trade should cease, the Committee begged to say that the Company did not enjoy a monopoly in the sense in which that term was usually received, their profits being regulated by Act of Parliament. The discontinuance of that privilege, they insisted, involved a most essential change in the financial system of India, since it was the extensive trade with China which furnished them with the means of affording the large pecuniary means they did to the Indian Government. Had it not been for this assistance, the public debt of India would have been increased by seventeen millions beyond its present amount. The Committee hoped, therefore, his Majesty's Ministers would consider of this important fact, before depriving India of the advantages of the China trade as now conducted. The Committee suggested, also, that throwing open the trade would risk the continuance of our amicable intercourse with China, without being attended with the supposed advantage to our manufacturers, which we looked forward to, or even of obtaining tea cheaper, unless, indeed, at the expence of the people of India. If, however, Parliament should determine to put an end to this exclusive trade, the Committtee trusted it would be at a period sufficiently remote to allow them to dispose of the stock of tea they were compelled by law now to have in warehouse. With respect to the proposition, that the East India Company should retain its political functions, it would rest with the Court of Proprietors to determine upon it; but that the Committee was certain that this indispensable preliminary must be complied with, namely, that the Company must be provided with the necessary funds to supply the territorial deficit of between two and three millions annually. As to the proposition that the territorial and commercial property of the Company should be assigned to the Crown on the terms stated, that seemed to the Committee of Secret Correspondence to involve the abolition of the East-India Company [applause.] With every respect for his Majesty's Ministers, the Committee simultaneously declined to recommend to the Board of Directors to accede to the proposition that the property should be assigned to the Crown, unless the payment of the half-yearly dividend at the full rate of 10½ per cent. should be satisfactorily secured. If it should seem to the Legislature to be required for the good of the country, that the Compapany should be broken up, the claims of the proprietors for ample compensation were irresistible [applause.] The Committee abstained for the present from pressing this point; but they most respectfully stated, that they felt bound to insist upon their right to secure the property of their constituents, and a provision for the numerous servants of the Company [applause.]

A Letter from Mr. C. Grant, Chairman of the Board of Control to the Chairman of the Committee of Secret Correspondence (Mr. Ravensbaw), dated Friday, the 15th of Feb., 1833, was then read. It was a great length, and contained a minute examination and justification of the proposition of his Majesty's Ministers, in reply to the Minutes of the Committee.—After a full and anxious deliberation, the Ministers were of opinion that such advantages were secured to the inhabitants of India by the present system of Government, under the Company, that they (the Ministers) under any circumstances, would not be justified in making at present, any essential alteration of that system, and that therefore they were anxious that the Company should retain its territorials authority, and continue to exercise the same functions. But a matirial change in the system of the trade between this country and India eemed to be desirable. For years past that trade

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

had been declining; and it appeared to be the interest of the Company itself, that the trading portion of its concerns should totally cease as soon as that could be effected with due regard to existing engagements, and to pending transactions. The Government thought that the separation of the Company's commercial and political character would strengthen its political efficiency, without hurting its mercantile profits. As the trade of the Company was not privileged in India, Government conceived that no enactments were necessary with respect to it, and that it might be left to its fate. With regard to the trade with China, he (Mr. Grant) admitted, that whilst the exclusive privileges of the Company had been ably assailed, they had been defended also by arguments of no small cogency [hear!]. The Govt. was sensible that no extensive change could take place without great local and temporary inconvenience. But after much deliberation thay had been led to the conclusion that the trade of this country with China could no longer be made the subject of exclusive privilege. It was impossible to view the opening the China trade in any other light than as a mere question of time and expediency. Parliament, when it granted the former Charters merely for a limited period of years, proved that such was their view of the question. In 1793, the then Parliament still further elucidatee that principle, for, on the renewal of the Charter, many of the restrictions on the India trade were removed—and again in 1813, those that were still in existence were done away with. On those accounts, with those examples before them, it was naturally to be expected that on the present expiration of the Charter, more retrictions should be taken of. Government, however, had not looked at it in that way—it was almost needless for him to observe, they had looked at it in a practical manner. It was to be remembered that the merchants of great Britain had now many more opponents in commerce than they had in the two last renewals. There were now many more nations who had turned their attention that way; therefore it was most necessary that the home merchants should be freed from restriction to the utmost possible extent. In 1813 the principal argument used by the Company was, that it was impossible to push or extend the trade in British goods in the India market. That argument was now again used; but was it not now proved, even by the Company itself, that that argument, as related to the Indian trade, was utterly unfounded? So it would prove in the present case. Experience had taught him not to fix any limit to the extension of commerce, where it was left free and open to competition. He did not expect any immediate increase in the trade from its being opened, nor had Government calculated their plans upon such a foundation [hear!]. He could not enter into the apprehensions entertained by the Secret Committee, as to the deterioration of tea, as consequent on the opening of the trade; for, in his opinion, though at first that might be the effect, yet the competition and rivalry between the dealers would effectually cure it. Then there was another very important branch of trade with China, which had not yet been taken into consideration, viz, the trade between China and British India, which, from the contemplated opening of that trade with this country, would be very much increased. The Secret Committee thought that by throwing the trade open we should hazard the trade altogether, from the jealous nature of the Chinese, and that it was better conducted through the factory, backed by the influence of the Company. The Government did not despair of the trade being carried on without exciting their jealousy. Of course, there would be an officer appointed to reside at Canton, who should not be in any way connected with trade, who would be backed by all the influence of the Government, and his duty would be to take care and preserve the good understanding between the traders and the Chinese; besides, he relied much upon the mutual interests of the parties in the continuance of the trade. At present there were many British residents in Canton, who traded with the Chinese. No doubt but they were licensed by the Company, and were amenable to the orders of the Factory; but still, even though upon a late occasion they sided with the Factory, yet they found no difficulty in carrying on their trade. If the plan proposed by Government were carried into effect, there was every reason to expect that the number of those residents would be very much increased. These were not new opinions which he had formed, but those which had long been impressed upon his mind, and they were strongly confirmed by the late collision between the Chinese Authorites and the Factory. Another reason put forward by the Secret Committee was, that the China trade was necessary to the Company, in order that they might make up the fund for the payment of the dividends, and they stated that but for that trade for the last fourteen years, the debt on India would have been seventeen millions more than it was at present. He could not, however, nor could the Government, admit the principle that the people of England were to be taxed for the support of the East India Company, which they had in effect been, to the amount of seventeen millions during the last fourteen years, as admitted by the Committee. He could not see that the opinion of the Secret Committee, that the payment of the 630,000*l.* could not be made from the territorial revenues of India, was correct. When the surplus of trade to China were taken away, measures would be found for reducing the expenditure, which were not at present thought of. He thought there could be no rational doubt, but that the Indian territorial provinces were quite able to meet all the demands that were to be made upon them. With respect to the opinion expressed by the Secret Committee, that the proposition was the putting an end to the Company, he could only say that he could not agree with them. Mr Grant went on to express his conviction that the terms offered to the Proprietors were highly advantageous to them. The plan allotted to the Proprietors high administrative functions in India; and one of the reasons for making the Proprietors Indian instead of British stockholders, was, to identify them with the interests of that country (India), the political government of which would, in a great measure, be entrusted to their hands. In conclusion, Mr. Grant stated, that whatever might be the decision of the Company, it was not the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to propose a renewal of the Charter so far as regarded the exclusive trade to China. Ministers were most anxious to continue the political government of India in the Company; but in the event of the Company declining to accede to the plan of the Government, Mr. Grant felt it his duty in candour to state, that Ministers were prepared to submit to Parliament a plan for the future government of India, without the intervention of the Company.—[Here there was a general hear, hear, hear! and the Members of the Court seemed to hear the announcement with astonishment.]

The next document was from a Secret Court of Directors to the Right Honourable Charles Grant, asking explanations upon three points: first, whether the King's Ministers, as a part of their plan, contemplated that the Company should relinquish their right of trading to India in perpetuity; secondly, whether it was intended to include in the proposed assignment to the Government of the commercial capital of the Company the monies actually subscribed by the Proprietors, for the purpose of carrying on business; and thirdly, the term at which it was proposed that the annuity of 630,000*l.* should be redeemable. In answer to these questions, Mr. Grant stated that it was no part of the plan of Ministers that the Proprietors should relinquish their character of a joint stock Company; but for the reasons which had been on a former occasion urged by him, Ministers, he said, felt it to be indispensibly necessary that the right of the Company to trade should be in abeyance, whilst they administered the political government of India. Sufficient time would be allowed them to wind up their commercial transactions. To the second question, as to whether the moneys actually subscribed by the Proprietors were to be included in the proposed assignment, the Right Honourable Gentleman's answer was decidedly in the affirmative; but the third point, which had reference to the term at which the annuity of 630,000*l.* was to be redeemable, was, he replied, open to discussion and future arrangement.

The next document read was a Letter from a Secret Committee of Directors to the Right Honourable Charles Grant, in which various objections to the plan of the Government were urged. It was contended that the Company could not administer the Government of India with benefit to the natives of that country under the proposed plan. The Company, or rather the Court of Directors, would be little else than a Board under the entire controul of Ministers, bound to carry into execution the orders of the Ministers, whilst Ministers would be relieved from all responsibility for their acts, by the Government of India being nominally in the hands of the East-India Company. All the responsibility, all the odium for the bad Government of India would rest with the Company, whilst by the new plan, the Government of that country would in reality be placed under the despotic controul of the Ministers of the day. The Committee stated that they had no objection to a settlement of the question upon a fair compromise; but to the arrangement proposed by Government they could not agree, as they would lose all the advantages which they had acquired during so many years. The Committee objected to the plan, because the proprietors would have no real controul over their property, and would have no security for the payment of the dividends. They proposed that a guarantee fund should be established for securing the payment of the dividends.

The Letter of Mr. Grant, in reply to this communication, was dated March 14. It stated, that in the proposed arrangement the Court would have the same powers as at present. With respect to the security for the dividends, it was proposed that 1,200,000*l.*, which the Government were bound to pay the Company at its expiration should be applied to form a guarantee fund, and that it should be allowed to accumulate until it amounted to 12,000,000*l.*, and that the annuities should not be redeemable until this fund had amounted to six millions. In reply to this, the Secret Committee again dissented from the general principle about to be pursued by Government; and they further urged the necessity of having an additional fund to be added to the proposed stock as a collateral security for the dividends. A Letter from Mr. Grant, dated the 16th March, stated, that Government were willing to concede that the annuity should not be redeemable till the expiration of forty years, and that the political functions of the commissioners should continue for fifteen years longer, though the Government thought it best to leave the time indefinite.

The CHAIRMAN said, the Court of Proprietors would perceive from the letter which was last read, that the Court of Directors considered that Ministers had departed from the vital principles of the plan laid down. Since they had come into Court, he had received a letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of the Board of Controul, with some explanations on the subject, and although, in the usual course of the proceedings, it would have been his duty to have submitted that letter, in the first instance to the Court of Directors he, after consulting with one or two friends, was determined to take upon himself the responsibility of having the letter read to the Court of Proprietors at once [hear, hear!]. The letter was then read, dated this day, in which the Right Hon. Secretary of the Board of Controul thanked the Court of Directors for the information they had given him, regretting that the Court had not acceded to the proposed scheme, and stated that he could not allow the great question at issue to be referred to the Court of Proprietors, without vindicating Ministers from an imputation which had been cast upon them, that their plan would do away with all good Government in India, and assuring the Court of Directors that Ministers had no other object in view in the plan they had proposed, than the general advantages of the empire.

The CHAIRMAN said, that as the whole of the letters had been now read, he felt quite sure it would be the wish of the Court of Proprietors, as well as the Court of Directors, that they should be printed for the use of the proprietors generally; and he should therefore now move that the papers which had been read should be printed.

The CHAIRMAN then put the question to the Court and declared it carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then said, as he had anticipated the unanimous vote the Court would give on the subject, he had to inform them the papers were already in the hands of the printers, and that he had every expectation that they would be ready for delivery in that Court to-morrow. The next point for the consideration of the Court would be, as to the period to which the Court should adjourn the Meeting for the consideration of the vital question now under consideration. The general course on former occasions had been that the Court of Proprietors should meet within a fortnight. He was fully aware, however, of the extraordinary importance of the question, and of the sweeping changes which were to be made [hear, hear!]. He would therefore, take the opinion of the Court as to whether the Proprietors would be prepared to meet and consider this subject on Monday or on Tuesday in next week, or whether they would postpone it for a longer period. If they postponed it at all, they must be aware that the week following would be Easter week, and that the week after that would close the Direction. Therefore, unless it be taken up next Monday or Tuesday, it must be postponed until Monday the 15th of April. He would wait to hear the wishes of the Proprietors [hear, hear!].

Sir JOHN MALCOLM stated, that having listened attentively to the whole of the correspondence between the Company and the Government, he was firmly of opinion that they involved the full and mature consideration of every branch of the Company's Indian Government. As they would have to be brought forward either next Tuesday or after Easter, he for one did not think, judging from his own experience, which was not a little, that he could give the subject that consideration it deserved before the 15th of April [hear, hear?]—he meant as soon as was possible after Easter—and he proposed that the Court be adjourned until the 15th.

MR. POYNDER seconded the Motion, and while on this legs he begged to be permitted to state [loud cries of oh, oh! and question!]. He really was not aware that he had forfeited his claim to the attention of that Court, upon the magnitude of the subject before them [here a general cry of oh! and groaning compelled Mr. Poynder to appeal to the Chair, stating that he was only desirous of speaking the question before the Court].

The CHAIRMAN said, that the Honourable Gentleman was in consequence in order, but it had been thought that he was going to speak upon some other subject.

Mr. POYNDER said, on rising to remark on the great importance of the documents which had been read, he thought it was competent to him to observe the great regret and astonishment which he felt at seeing that no notice whatever was taken in that correspondence upon a subject of much more vital importance (a general cry of Question, and Chair, prevented Mr. P. from proceeding for some time, when, upon a short silence being obtained, he went on). Before the last Charter was granted the father of the Right Honourable Charles Grant provided for the religion of the people of India [another general cry prevented the Honourable Gentleman from proceeding any further].

The CHAIRMAN then put the question of adjournment, which was carried.

Mr. POYNDER, addressing the Chairman, said, he wished to give notice of a motion.

The CHAIRMAN informed him that it was too late, for the question of Adjournment had been carried.

The Court then broke up

TIMES.—MARCH, 19

The march of the bill through the committee last night was very slow: five clauses only were despatched, and one of them, the 7th, will have to undergo some further discussion. Though the proceedings lasted till 3 o'clock this morning, there was no very important feature in the debate. The most noticeable point is a modification in the court-martial process, mentioned by Mr. STANLEY, and which is best explained in his own language. He stated that "it was the intention of Government, in compliance with the suggestion of some hon. members, who thought that the army ought not to be brought unnecessarily into collision with the people, to introduce an amendment incapacitating officers who were in military service in proclaimed districts from sitting as members on a court-martial for the trial of offenders. It was also the intention of Government to send officers of high rank to serve on these courts-martial. It might be right to add, that for the sake of giving them information, there would be added to them officers of rank who had served in Ireland.

It seems now undoubted that the interference of the French and English envoys at Constantinople has averted the calamity of Russian assistance, which the Porte, in its dread of greater evils, had been induced to invoke or accept. The new French Minister, Admiral Roussin had, as appears by the last accounts, obtained from the Sultan his consent to the independence of Egypt and the annexation of the Pachalic of Syria to the former dominions of the Egyptian Viceroy, as terms of a treaty which his Highness would be willing or obliged to subscribe. There can be no apprehensions that such conditions, recommended by such a mediation, can be rejected. The previous statements respecting an additional demand of indemnity for the expenses of the war are too unreasonable to be true. It is not in the least probable that the Viceroy could except any aid from the exhausted treasury of his master, or that, in present circumstances, he would put forward such a claim, unless as a pretext for prosecuting his expedition and rejecting offers of accommodation. It would be rather too much for a successful insurgent not only to demand from his vanquished Sovereign an abandonment of the conquests which he had won, but likewise the expenses of the armaments employed in his victorious resistance.

The PACHA could never be so absurd as to suppose that he could place himself on the throne of Constantinople, and supersede the Ottoman dynasty, which combines in its favour both political rights and religious prejudices. He must know how precarious is the fortune of a successful rebel in an empire like that of Turkey. The assassination of IBRAHIM, or a panic among his troops before the decisive battle of Koniah, might have lost the Government of Egypt the fruits of two fortunate campaigns, and exposed the VICEROY to the bowstring. Even after that great triumph the march of the conqueror to Constantinople was by no means so easy or so safe as was generally believed, though the SULTAN had been left without European aid, while, after European intervention, the attempt would have indicated insanity.

The Viceroy of EGYPT has attained all that he had ever demanded, and more than he originally expected. When he commenced his attack on the Pacha of SYRIA about two years ago, he professed his intention only to punish a fellow satrap of the Porte, who had harboured his rebel subjects and who had otherwise annoyed his frontiers. He then gave no hint that he meant to brave the SULTAN's displeasure or to resist his authority. The capture of St. Jean d'Acre, and the excommunication fulminated against him by the Head of the Faithful, encouraged him to advance towards the interior of the empire, and convinced him that his doom could only be averted by ultimate success. He has long coveted Syria, as necessary to the extention of his naval power. By his stipulation in favour of possession of Jernsalem, he likewise shows how sensible he is to anything that brings him in contact with European interests, or gives him any additional consequence in the eyes of the Christian and civilized nations of the west. The French poet La Martine, who has lately visited the Holy Land, with his family and a retinue of servants, some time ago wrote a letter to one of his friends in Paris, in which he expressed, in the most flattering terms, his gratitude for the protection which Ibrahim had every where extended to his half poetical, half religious pilgrimage.

It would appear, both by the accounts from Turkey and from Russia, that the mediation of England, France, and Austria, had not been offered too early, it being the object of all to prevent the Russian Government from granting its suspicious aid to the SULTAN. A Russian squadron had actually arrived in the Bosphorus from Sebastopol, and an army of 30,000 Russion troops was soon to have gained a nearer view of the Moslem capital as protectors than they did in 1829 as conquerors. They then did not advance beyond Adrianople; this year they might have encamped in the gardens of the Seraglio, but for the prompt interposition of French and English diplomacy. How long is Europe to be exposed to the ambitious designs of this barbarous Power? How long are we to be oppressed by the night-mare of Russian influence? Every day that passes over our heads must make us regret more the fall of Poland, which might have been a barrier against Russian agression, and inspire us with a warmer desire for the restoration of a noble people, capable of driving the Muscovite back into his Asiatic wilderness.

MARCH 25.

We have received the French papers of Friday and Saturday, together with a letter from our Paris correspondent dated Saturday afternoon, and one from our Madrid correspondent dated the 14th instant. An ordinance appears in the official part of the *Moniteur* by which the appointment of General Sebastiani (late Minister of Foreign Affairs) as Minister of State is made known. The General is to sit in the council of ministers without holding a *portefeuille*. It seems he has returned to Paris, but although his health is improved, it does not appear that it has been wholly re-established. Great preparations are making in some of the ports of France for the purpose of reinforcing the naval station in the Leyant. M. DE RIGNY has announced the necessity of so doing in the Chamber of Deputies, and asked for a supplementary credit of 720,500 francs to be applied to the expenses which must thereby be incurred. The Paris papers give accounts from Constantinople of the 27th, at which date the Russian squadron had not yet sailed. They also mention the terms of the convention entered into by Admiral Roussin and the Porte, which is to lead to a treaty of peace with ALI PACHA of Egypt. It was reported at the Bourse on Saturday that news had arrived of the death of the Duchess de BERRI. The report probably arose from an article in the *Gazette de France* stating that she was very ill, and that nothing but her being set at liberty could save her life.

MARCH 27.

The Consol market is in a more healthy state to-day, probably because one of the great questions on which public anxiety has been raised, is considered to be in some degree settled by the publication of the correspondence between the East India directors and the Board of Control. The point, at least, is clearly established that the arrangements with the East India Company for putting an end to their trading monopoly carry with them no risk whatever of making the proprietors an addition to the burdens of this country. Their dependence will be on the revenues of India alone. To the proprietors themselves the disclosures made have proved highly satisfactory, and a material rise in the value of India stock took place as soon as their situation was made known by the publication of the morning papers. The advance in the first instance was about 12 per cent., some bargains having been done at 223, but a reaction to 219 occurred afterwards; the concluding price was 222. Consols for the account left off at 87½ to ⅝, and Exchequer-bills at 47*s.* to 48*s.* premium.

The negotiation with the West India interest is understood to have come once more to a sudden stop. The members of the deputation were to have received a definitive answer from Lord Goderich yesterday, but on waiting on him for that purpose they were informed that the final determination of the Ministry must necessarily be postponed till after the recess. The papers and documents recently submitted on behalf of the West India body involved considerations so important, that it was impossible, his Lordship told them, for himself and his colleagues to make up their minds sooner on the proper course to be pursued.

The accounts from Oporto have put the Constitutionalists here into high spirits. We have the statements of eye-witnesses of the 4th—gentlemen who came as passengers in the Lord of the Isles steam-packet—that it was much more fatal to the Miguelites than was stated in the first account, and that the real loss was not less than from 1,200 to 1,500 men.

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRIETORS, by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No 9. Church-lane, where all communications addressed the EDITOR, are received.